Global Newspaper
Edited and
Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

2,153 28/86 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

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...ourt Rejects ...ey Provision of ...S. Deficit Law

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, acting on the last day of its 1985 term, struck down the central feature of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law Monday, ruling that its provision for automatic budget cuts was unconstitutional.

Voting 7-2, the court said the law violated the Constitution's *requirements* of separation of powers by giving the comptroller general, who reports to Congress, authority to carry out the law.

The law was passed last year in an effort to control rising budget deficits.

The power to execute the law, said the retiring chief justice, Warren E. Burger, in his last opinion for the court, cannot be given to someone controlled by the legislative branch.

Under the Constitution's separation-of-powers principles, Congress is given the power to pass laws to set general policy. The authority to carry out the laws is given to the executive branch, under the president. The courts are to resolve disputes arising under the laws.

"To permit an officer controlled by Congress to execute the laws would be, in essence, to permit a congressional veto," Justice Burger said. "Congress could simply remove, or threaten to remove" the officer "for executing the laws in any fashion found to be unsatisfactory to Congress. This kind of congressional control over the execution of the laws is constitutionally impermissible."

Justice Burger said that "by placing the responsibility for execution" of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law "in the hands of an officer who is subject to removal only by itself, Congress in effect has retained control over the execution of the act and has intruded into the executive function. The Constitution does not permit such intrusion."

The dissenters in the decision were Justices Byron R. White and Harry A. Blackmun.

The ruling undercut the law's power to force Congress and the president to agree to specific and politically unpopular budget cuts, cuts they have often been unable to make.

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, one of the sponsors, said he would introduce legislation to make the law independent from Congress and meet the court's objections.

That amendment would face significant opposition, observers said Monday, particularly in the Democratic-controlled House.

Others insisted that while the court's action removes the law's

See COURT, Page 2

...N Average ...nges 61.87

...t by Our Staff From Dispatches

...W YORK — The Dow ...industrial average registers largest one-day point ...history Monday, closing ...9.0, down 61.87 from its ...hursday.

...ercentage terms, the ...3.26-percent drop was ...rgest since Oct. 25, 1982, ...t fell 36 points, to 995. ...lysts said the drop was ...by pessimism about the ...onomy, the course of in...ates and the federal bud...cit following the Su... Court ruling that a major ...on of the Gramm-Rud...ollings Act was uncon...nal. Details, page 10.

(UPI, Reuters)

...we Drops ...n to Visit ...uth Africa

...y David Mason
The Associated Press

...ON — Britain's foreign ..., Sir Geoffrey Howe, ...h a chilly reception from ...d white leaders alike, ... plans Monday to visit ...rica this week and said he ...ufine his European Com...eace mission to Zambia ...abwe.

...offrey, leading an EC ef...diate in the South Afri..., said he might visit South ...ter this month.

...a week of brisk diplomatic ...s with the South African ...ent, the British Foreign ...id it had been impossible ...e a trip to South Africa at ...t said new dates later this ...ere being considered.

...ason was given for Pre...day in agreeing to the mis... South Africa's state-run ...dicated Monday that Sir ... could face hostility if he ...re.

...radio said Sir Geoffrey ... not be surprised if he en... a great deal more suspi...ven hostility than he might ...ne just a few months ago."

...d Anderson, a member of ...sh opposition Labor Party ...ently visited South Africa, ...retoria's refusal to receive

...See HOWE, Page 2

Dominique Prieur, left, and Alain Mafart, after their arrests in New Zealand last year.

New Zealand to Turn Over 2 Agents To France in Greenpeace Sinking

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — New Zealand will release the two French secret agents imprisoned for their role in the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship in Auckland harbor last July, provided they spend the next three years on a remote Pacific island, the French government announced Monday.

In return, France will apologize for the sabotage operation that resulted in the death of a photographer on the ship, the Rainbow Warrior. France also agreed to pay New Zealand $7 million in compensation and to stop blocking New Zealand butter and meat sales to Europe.

The agreement, designed to put an end to the bitter quarrel between France and New Zealand over the Greenpeace affair, was negotiated by Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general. Both countries agreed last month to abide by his arbitration.

Announcing the agreement Monday, a spokesman for Jacques Chirac, the conservative prime minister, said that France would "scrupulously" respect the terms of the pact, which is expected to come into force by July 25.

In a separate statement, Mr. Chirac praised the "exemplary dignity" with which the two French secret agents, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, have "endured their detention." He added that he hoped France's relations with New Zealand will "develop in serenity and friendship."

The two French agents, who are serving 10-year year jail terms for manslaughter in New Zealand, are to be sent to the French military garrison on the tiny atoll of Hao. The atoll serves as a supply base for Mururoa, the French nuclear testing station where the Rainbow Warrior was heading at the time it was sunk.

The agreement enables New Zealand to contend that the two agents, who have already been incarcerated for a year, will still serve most of the four additional years they would normally spend in prison in New Zealand, after receiving a reduction for good conduct.

In French eyes, however, the agents will merely be serving the normal three-year tour of duty given French soldiers posted to a Pacific military base.

French officials said that their jobs on the island have not been decided yet but made clear that they will live the normal life of garrison officers and that their families will be able to join them there.

At New Zealand's insistence, they are forbidden to give press interviews or be photographed and they cannot leave the island without the permission of the French and New Zealand governments. France will also submit reports on their condition to the New Zealand government and Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

In Wellington, Prime Minister David Lange, who earlier said the French agents should serve their full prison term, called the agree-

See RAINBOW, Page 2

Ruling Party in Japan Wins Record 300 Seats

Result Aids Nakasone in 3d-Term Bid

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party scored stunning gains Monday in parliamentary elections, capturing the powerful House of Representatives in a landslide victory of historic dimensions.

The Liberal Democrats won a

The landslide victory signals a continuation of Japan's economic policies. Page 11.

record 300 seats in the 512-member house.

The last time that the conservative party achieved results of such proportions was in 1960, five years after it began its unbroken rule. In that election, it captured 296 seats in a 467-member chamber.

The Liberal Democrats also easily retained their majority in the less important House of Councillors, the upper chamber.

The results created a sweeping mandate for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and greatly improved his chances of remaining in office beyond this year.

Party rules require him to step down in October after having served two terms of two years each. But it seemed increasingly likely that, at the least, his present term would be extended, and that he could push through a rules change to win a third term if he wished.

Much depends on the relative postelection strengths of the five major factions that dominate the party. Mr. Nakasone's own faction is among the smallest. Despite the election results, he will need help from fellow politicians, many of whom dislike him.

Three Liberal Democrats considered probable successors all won easy re-election from their districts. They were the foreign minister, Shintaro Abe; the finance minister, Noboru Takeshita, and a senior party official, Kiichi Miyazawa.

Mr. Nakasone himself suffered the embarrassment of finishing second to a former prime minister,

See JAPAN, Page 2

Sadayuki Mikami/The Associated Press

Yasuhiro Nakasone listening to returns Monday in Tokyo.

Manila Revolt Crumbles As Most Troops Give Up

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — An attempt to set up a rival regime to the government of President Corazon C. Aquino in the Philippines crumbled Monday when rebel troops agreed to rejoin her armed forces.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said a tentative agreement had been reached for about 180 officers and men holding out in a hotel to leave the building by 6 A.M. Tuesday.

The group, led by former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, proclaimed a new government Sunday and called for the return to office of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed president living in Hawaii.

Mr. Enrile said the troops would be covered by a total amnesty and implied that they could retain their arms.

Military officials said earlier that about 200 troops who were in the hotel had returned to the government's side.

Mr. Enrile said the remaining 180 soldiers would have until noon Tuesday "to rejoin our military organization without threat of punishment."

He said the offer of no reprisal, discrimination or mistrust was "the policy adopted by no less than" Mrs. Aquino, who as president is also commander in chief of the armed forces.

Not long before Mr. Enrile spoke at a business club dinner, representatives of the Aquino government and the dissident group said they had agreed in principle to negotiate over their political differences Tuesday and prevent a clash between their forces.

Deputy Defense Minister Raphael Ileto said government negotiators were hopeful that the crisis would be over by Tuesday night.

Mr. Tolentino, who was President Marcos's vice presidential running mate in the disputed February elections, said it had been agreed that several thousand of his civilian followers, who had occupied the grounds and interior of the luxurious Manila Hotel since Sunday, would leave the area shortly before dawn Tuesday.

But he said it was up to his military supporters to decide whether to leave the hotel at the same time.

One of them, Colonel Dictador Alqueza, said that his military unit believed the Aquino administration was making too many concessions to Communist insurgents.

He claimed that this feeling was widespread in the armed forces.

"We are not Marcos loyalists," he said. "We are anti-communists."

Colonel Alqueza said the troops in the hotel were prepared to make a last stand if attacked.

Gerry S. Espina, a spokesman for Mr. Tolentino's group, said Mr. Marcos had phoned from Hawaii shortly after the proclamation to say that he hoped the Philippine people would recognize the legiti-

See MANILA, Page 2

...etoria Lifts Winnie Mandela Curbs; ...gh Court Justice Frees a Detainee

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

...ANNESBURG — The po... ...ounced Monday that Win... ...ndela has been freed of all ...dered restrictions, formally ...more than 20 years of gov... ...t restraints, which the black ...frequently defied.

...nother development, a Su... Court justice ruled that the ...ad exceeded their powers in ...g a television news sound... ...der the national emergency ...ions proclaimed June 12.

...phius Mashiani, a black ... African who works for the ...-based World Television ... was ordered freed from ...oof Prison.

...police reported that 15 black ... had died in factional fight... ...d that policemen had killed ...uerrillas in a shootout north ...ban.

...guerrillas were armed with ...designed AK-47 assault ri... ...e police said. Five similarly ... guerrillas killed five black ...pal officials Saturday and ...re later killed by police.

...hite construction employee ...ot dead as he drove workers ...rt Elizabeth black township, ...e government reported that ...acks were burned to death ...nother was killed by police... ...separate clashes.

...killings brought the death ...violence to at least 32 over ...ekend, and to 141 since the ...f the state of emergency.

...duction at four diamond ...remained halted for the third ...t day, and one gold mine ... was closed when more than ...miners struck to protest the ...ion of union leaders.

...ngent press curbs under the ...of emergency prohibit the media from reporting state-considered subversive by the ...ument, security force activi... ...d names of detainees, as well ...st details of union decisions.

...t. Mandela's name did not appear last week on the annual lists of "banned" people who may not be quoted in South Africa. A police spokesman, Captain Henry Beck, said Monday in Pretoria: "I can confirm that all restrictions on Mrs. Mandela have been lifted."

Mrs. Mandela lived in banishment in a remote rural center, Brandfort, for eight years until she defied orders and returned to her home in Johannesburg's Soweto township last August.

Despite government orders, court hearings, and being dragged from her home by policemen last December, she refused to leave. Since late January, police ignored the defiance and her fiery public speeches, but refused to say that she was free of restraints.

Mrs. Mandela is the wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, who began a life sentence in 1964.

In the court ruling, Supreme Court Justice Richard Goldstone said the arrest of the television soundman, Mr. Mashiani, in his girlfriend's student dormitory room had been unlawful.

Justice Goldstone said the arresting officer "did not properly apply his mind to the regulations, which, wide as they are, still place limits on the arresting person.

The arresting officer "could not have formed a bona fide opinion that Mr. Mashiani was a threat to the public order, the safety of the public, the end of the state of emergency or should be arrested for his own safety," the justice said.

"It is wholesome and desirable that an officer should be made

See MANDELA, Page 2

The Associated Press

Gromyko Welcomes Mitterrand to Moscow

President François Mitterrand of France flew to the Soviet Union on Monday and was received at the airport by President Andrei A. Gromyko. Mr. Mitterrand met later with Mikhail S. Gorbachev. At a dinner, the two called on Europe to become master of its political destiny. Mr. Mitterrand told President Ronald Reagan last week he would brief him on the talks. Page 2.

U.S. Scientists Say Earth's Interior Is Viable Energy Source

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A technology designed to mine heat from the Earth's interior has succeeded for the first time in producing energy on a potentially commercial scale, according to scientists at the Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Energy Department.

Millions of gallons of water, pumped two and a half miles (four kilometers) deep under the mountainous New Mexico landscape, was heated by underground rock to more than 350 degrees Fahrenheit (176 degrees Celsius), enough for efficient generation of electricity as well as heating of factories and homes.

By the end of a monthlong trial the project, Hot Dry Rock, was generating enough usable heat to power a town of 2,000 people.

The Los Alamos project has been closely monitored by energy experts from Japan, which helped pay for it, and from several European countries, which are beginning or planning similar projects.

Their hope is that the technology will provide a clean, economical, widely applicable source of energy as an alternative to fossil fuels and nuclear energy.

Unlike conventional geothermal energy, which draws steam or hot water from natural underground reservoirs, hot dry rock technology does not depend on the fortuitous availability of geysers or hot springs.

"You could put it in downtown Washington, D.C., if you wanted to," said Richard Benson, the program manager at Los Alamos.

The hot dry rock system works like a giant radiator in reverse. Water is forced down one well through a region of fractured, naturally hot rock and then, superheated and under high pressure, back up a second well to the surface. There, turning into steam, it can drive turbines to generate electricity, or it can serve as a direct source of heat for industrial processes.

To create an area of fractures in the hard granite 13,000 feet (3,900 meters) below the ponderosa pines and aspen that cover New Mexico's Jemez Mountains, the Los Alamos scientists adapted technology from the oil industry. Engineers drilled a deep hole into the solid rock and pumped in water at high pressure, forcing an array of cracks to open out from the base of the well.

By drilling a second well into the fractured area the engineers created a closed loop, a tricky process, since if the two wells are too close a "short circuit" can prevent efficient heating. The Los Alamos project went through 14 years, $160 million and at least one major failure.

"In the process of learning a lot, we've also made the technology much more predictable," said John Whetten, Los Alamos' associate director for research and energy applications. "The payoff is potentially very high, and the technology should be in industry's bag of tricks when energy prices start to rise again."

Economics, uncertain in the face of low oil prices, will determine the future of hot dry rock technology. The utility industry is conducting a major feasibility study and other countries are starting their own programs.

Last month Britain renewed its financing of a hot dry rock experiment in Cornwall, somewhat shallower than the Los Alamos project and therefore not hot enough for efficient generation of electricity. The British hope eventually to drill deeper, perhaps four miles.

At the same time the European Community has announced a project in Soultz, France, near the German border north of Strasbourg.

Japan, which has contributed $15 million and a group of scientists to the Los Alamos project, is opening its own this summer at Hijiori, about 200 miles north of Tokyo. The Soviet Union is believed to have three experimental projects, but it has not given details.

Energy Department financing will continue, officials said.

"The potential for additional geothermal energy supply in the United States is substantial and we intend to continue to support this promising technology," said Robert San Martin, deputy assistant secretary for renewable energy.

The scientists are acutely aware that the 1980s landscape has been strewn with the moribund forms of other alternative energy sources. The most notorious failure was "synfuels," or synthetic fuels, including processes for making liquid fuel from shale or coal. The hopes declined with the price of oil.

Other technologies that have made slow progress are modern windmills and photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight directly to electricity.

In terms of available heat the energy of the earth's interior is virtually an unlimited resource, renewed by the slow decay of radioactive elements.

On average the temperature rises 85 degrees for every mile of depth, but high temperatures can be much shallower in geologically active areas.

The New Mexico project, like all hot dry rock installations, will have a finite lifetime, perhaps as much as 40 years or as little as 10. After that, the rock will have cooled too much to be useful and the wells will have to be extended or dug again.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ Lloyds Bank won an extension in its bid for Standard Chartered PLC. Page 11.

U.S. High Court to Rule On Issue of Racial Bias In Capital Punishment

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a case with great potential impact on the future of capital punishment, said Monday it would decide whether death sentences in Georgia were handed out in a racially discriminatory way.

The court agreed to decide whether unconstitutional bias could be proved by statistics showing that killers of white victims drew death sentences more frequently than killers of black victims.

If the justices rule against Georgia, the fates of hundreds of death-row inmates in the United States could be affected; approximately 1,700 are awaiting execution.

As the justices completed formal work until the first Monday in October, they took these other actions:

● They ruled, 7-2, that the First Amendment did not fully protect student speech on campus. The court said a Tacoma, Washington, school acted legally in suspending an honors student for giving a speech interspersed with sexual innuendo.

● They refused to review a ruling that upheld a Texas law outlawing homosexual sodomy. On a 5-4 vote last week, the justices upheld a Georgia law that made oral and anal sex a crime for any person. Unlike the Georgia law, the Texas law applies only to homosexuals.

● They agreed to decide whether a public employer could promote a woman over a more qualified man to help get women into higher ranking jobs.

In the Georgia death penalty case, the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1985 rejected arguments that statistics suggesting racial bias, unless overwhelmingly convincing, could bring down a state's death penalty system.

That ruling upheld a death sentence pronounced against Warren McCleskey. A black, he was convicted of the May 13, 1978, shooting death of a white Atlanta police officer, Frank Schlatt, during a robbery.

Mr. McCleskey's lawyers appealed, saying that Georgia's death penalty law reflected a "a systematic bias" against "black defendants and those whose victims are white."

The appeal relied heavily on statistical studies of the state's death penalty system from 1973 through 1979 conducted by two researchers.

FBI Magazine Redone With 'Neutral' Cover

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The FBI said Monday it had to revise the latest issue of its monthly magazine, "The Law Enforcement Bulletin," at a cost of about $15,000, because the cover, which dealt with the subject of rape, depicted a black male hand gripping a white female wrist.

A bureau spokesman, Ray McElhaney, said that an "off-white, neutral" cover was substituted.

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The Associated Press

Theophilus Mashiani, a television soundman released by South Africa, at lunch Monday in Johannesburg with Winnie Mandela, who was freed of all government restrictions.

MANDELA: *Pretoria Lifts Curbs on Winnie Mandela*

(Continued from Page 1)

aware of the limits and that he may be summoned before an ordinary court to explain his actions."

Mr. Mashiani was arrested under a 14-day detention order. But on June 22, the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, extended the detention until the end of the emergency regulations. The extension order was also ruled unlawful.

One company, General Mining, said 15 guards were killed and 13 wounded Saturday night in fighting at its St. Helene mine at Welkom, 172 miles (280 kilometers) south of Johannesburg. A spokesman, Harry Hill, said the trouble erupted between Xhosa miners, from the nominally independent Transkei, and men from Lesotho, a tiny black-ruled mountain kingdom, after a miner had been stabbed to death.

South Africa's mines depend on blacks, who are regarded as migrant workers.

Fights at mine dormitories have taken more than 100 lives in the past six months.

HOWE: *U.K. Minister Postpones Visit to South Africa*

(Continued from Page 1)

Sir Geoffrey this week "a snub, a humiliation."

[Sir Geoffrey, speaking in Parliament dismissed suggestions that Pretoria's response amounted to a snub, Reuters reported from London.

[A Foreign Office spokesman said there was no question of President Pieter W. Botha and other officials not agreeing to see Sir Geoffrey at a later date.

[Sir Geoffrey made clear that when he got to South Africa he wanted to meet the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.]

Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, said Sunday that Mr. Mandela would not meet him. Other black leaders, including Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Alan Boesak, also said they would not see him.

Sir Geoffrey, current chairman of the EC foreign ministers' council, had hoped to go this week first to Lusaka, Zambia, then to Pretoria, and finally to Harare, Zimbabwe.

Instead, he will fly late Tuesday to Lusaka after addressing the European Parliament in Strasbourg, and then to Harare.

Zambia and Zimbabwe are among the six black-governed "front-line" nations that have high stakes in a settling the crisis.

It was decided at an EC meeting in The Hague on June 27 to send Sir Geoffrey to southern Africa "in a further effort to establish conditions in which the necessary dialogue can commence."

The EC leaders said: "This dialogue cannot take place as long as recognized leaders of the black community are detained."

The EC leaders decided against imposing new economic sanctions on South Africa but said such action could be considered in the next three months, depending on what progress Sir Geoffrey made.

Sir Geoffrey is expected to give a preliminary report at a meeting of seven Commonwealth countries Aug. 2-4 in London. These countries took part in a six-month study of the South African crisis and recommended economic sanctions as the only chance to avert what could be "the worst bloodbath since World War II."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is under pressure from the Commonwealth and South African black leaders to impose sanctions, but she has refused, claiming that sanctions would be self-defeating.

The Church of England synod voted Monday, 394-to-21, in favor of sanctions. The archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, called for "sharp economic measures or sanctions selected for maximum impact."

COURT: *U.S. Deficit Act Rejected*

(Continued from Page 1)

most potent weapon, election-year politics would pressure those who voted for the bill to meet its deficit-reduction targets.

The law, enacted in December, required that budget deficits be reduced gradually to zero by fiscal year 1991.

If Congress fails to meet the prescribed target in any year, the law would have required automatic, across-the-board spending cuts, or tax increases, in order to meet the targets.

Three agencies — the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office, which is headed by the comptroller general — would determine whether Congress had met the target and, if not, how much would have to be cut.

That arrangement was a political compromise worked out after the House balked at initial proposals that would have given the Office of Management and Budget, or any administration-controlled agency, any discretion in determining where the cuts would be made.

The House insisted on the inclusion of the comptroller general as the final arbiter, because Democrats feared that officials of the executive branch might try to manipulate the numbers to achieve their aims.

The court's ruling leaves intact a fallback procedure, which was included in the law because Congress feared the court would rule as it did. Under the fallback, the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office would still calculate how much spending would have to be cut to meet deficit targets.

But both the House and Senate would have to approve the cuts in a joint resolution. If either the House or the Senate refused to pass the resolution of if the president refused to sign it, that would end the process.

Attorneys for the House have said House rules may allow for amendments, which would make the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law similar to any budget resolution.

Congress approved a budget for fiscal 1987 of nearly $1 trillion on June 27 before taking a break for a long July 4th holiday. It projects a deficit of $142.6 billion, which is within the range required by the balanced-budget law.

The first spending cuts required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, $11.7 billion, took effect March 1.

The deficit for this fiscal year is at about $200 billion. The balanced-budget law requires the figures to be no higher than $144 billion for the next fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1.

■ Reaction in Congress

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, said the court's decision, "doesn't change a thing," The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Dole said, "Congress had the responsibility of reducing the deficit before Gramm-Rudman, we have it now, we'll have it 10 years from now."

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said, "The Supreme Court's ruling has pierced the thin veil of fiscal fantasy that is Gramm-Rudman."

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and one of the authors of the law, said: "To paraphrase Mark Twain, reports of the death of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings are exaggerated. It is alive and well and the fallback provision will allow us to proceed."

WEEKEND
IN THE HI TIMES EVERY SATURDAY, A MULTI-PAGE CULTURAL SECTION COVERING MUSIC, LITERATURE, DANCE, THEATER, THE ARTS

JAPAN: *Ruling Party Triumphs*

(Continued from Page 1)

Takeo Fukuda, in his home district, Gumma prefecture.

Because each constituency sends several people to the House of Representatives, Mr. Nakasone was assured of retaining his seat. But it was the sixth straight election in which he failed to beat Mr. Fukuda.

In claiming victory Monday for his party, Mr. Nakasone was cautious about his plans for a third term. "I will observe party rules," he said, a statement he has often made and one that does not rule out a possible desire to change those rules.

"It is beyond human ability," Mr. Nakasone said of the results. "It is the voice of heaven, the voice of God, the voice of the people."

The prime minister appeared to be struggling to hold his ebullience in check as he spoke. Often accused by political opponents of smugness and self-importance, he offered a restrained presence, saying he accepted the returns "with awe" and promising he would not "bully" the opposition with his majority.

The party's share of the popular vote, 49.6 percent, was higher than in any lower-house election since 1963, when it won 57.6 percent.

Enhancing the spectacular nature of the victory was the fact that the Liberal Democrats had regained dozens of seats lost in a disastrous lower-house election three years ago.

The party had entered the elections with only 250 seats in a 511-member house, and was forced into a coalition with the New Liberal Club, a small party of like-minded conservatives.

No group lost more in Sunday's election than the main opposition party, the Socialists, which trailed badly with 85 seats, a decline of 25 from the outgoing lower house.

A Buddhist-oriented party, Komeito, trailed with 56 seats, followed by the Democratic Socialists with 26, the Communist Party with 26, the New Liberal Club, 6, the United Social Democrats, 4, and other parties 9.

In the House of Councillors, the Liberal Democrats also increased their majority, to a solid 142 seats out of a possible 252. Their total was more than three times that of any opposition group.

The ease with which the Liberal Democrats won reflected a general feeling of self-satisfaction in prosperous Japan. But is also reflected a complex electoral structure in which a difference of only a few percentage points in the popular vote can mean the gain or loss of dozens of lower-house seats.

The Liberal Democrats benefited from better-than-expected weather on Sunday that helped produce a healthy turnout, 71.4 percent, which tends to work to their advantage.

Mr. Nakasone dissolved the lower chamber 18 months early.

RAINBOW: *Return of Agents*

(Continued from Page 1)

ment "an appropriate outcome, be it unexpected."

He admitted that the pair will not be in prison on Hao atoll but said that the island "has its own limitations."

"I don't wish to knock Hao but it is certainly not your Broadway. There are no tourist hotels, no bars, no restaurants," he said. "It's a place where they would have cause to reflect on the nature of life, the nature of radiation," he added.

The Rainbow Warrior was preparing to sail to Mururoa in July in an attempt to interrupt French nuclear tests there when it was blown up and sunk by French agents in Auckland harbor.

Although several teams of French secret agents appear to have been involved in the operation, all but the Mafart-Prieur team escaped. The captured agents carrying forged Swiss passports and claimed to be a tourist couple named Alain and Sophie Turenge.

At first, France's Socialist government, headed at the time by Laurent Fabius, denied involvement in the sinking. But after a fierce political battle and a series of damaging press leaks, Defense Minister Charles Hernu was forced to resign in September. He admitted that French agents had sunk the ship but denied that he had given the order.

The head of the French secret intelligence services, Admiral Pierre Lacoste, was dismissed.

To force New Zealand to negotiate, France set about blocking its exports of food and wool to the European Community. After holding up all French imports of meat, fruit and wool, the French government made clear that it would veto plans to allow New Zealand to sell 77,000 tons of butter to Britain next year and 75,000 tons the year after. Such a move requires the unanimous approval of all EC countries.

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Mitterrand, Gorbachev Issue Call To Europe

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and President François Mitterrand of France called Monday for Europe to become the master of its political destiny.

There also were calls for renewed détente between Western and Eastern Europe at the start of Mr. Mitterrand's four-day visit, the first by the leader of a nuclear power since Mr. Gorbachev became head of the Soviet Communist Party in March 1985.

The Socialist leader flew to Moscow after talks with President Ronald Reagan in New York last week during ceremonies marking the centenary of the Statue of Liberty.

Analysts were struck by the conciliatory tone of Mr. Gorbachev's remarks at a Kremlin banquet and the absence of sharp criticism of the United States.

For his part, the French leader was also at pains to avoid direct attacks on the Soviet Union — by contrast to his visit here in June 1984 when he startled Soviet leaders by speaking out in defense of Andrei D. Sakharov, the exiled dissident physicist.

In a toast to the French president, Mr. Gorbachev called for new life to be breathed into the 1975 Helsinki declaration on European security and human rights.

President Mitterrand said that "Europe must again become the master of its own destiny." He noted that France's relations with Russia went back 10 centuries and described their futures as "complementary."

While echoing Mr. Gorbachev's remarks about the importance of European-wide cooperation, Mr. Mitterrand also made clear that France would defend its own independent interests.

He ruled out negotiations with the Soviet Union or other countries on France's nuclear deterrent, known as the *force de frappe*, before a dramatic reduction in the superpower arsenals.

Western diplomats here said that Mr. Mitterrand's visit provided a useful opportunity for Mr. Gorbachev to test West European reaction to the latest Soviet arms control initiatives.

During his dinner toast, the Soviet leader made only one explicit reference to the United States, accusing Washington of "torpedoing" a conference on human rights in the Swiss capital of Bern in May.

Mr. Gorbachev spoke in glowing terms of the path-breaking visit here by de Gaulle in 1966, in which the founder of the Fifth Republic denounced all power blocs.

Jordan Closes Pro-Arafat Fatah Offices

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — In a growing struggle with Yasser Arafat, Jordan closed all 25 offices Monday of the Palestinian leader's el-Fatah guerrilla organization on Jordanian territory.

King Hussein, since a bitter break with Mr. Arafat over their failed joint Middle East peace initiative last February, has openly challenged Mr. Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"This measure has been taken purely on grounds of national security and has no other interpretation," Information Minister Mohammed al-Khatib said in a statement after a cabinet meeting. Mr. Khatib said the measure did not apply to 12 offices of the PLO, the umbrella organization also led by Mr. Arafat.

In recent weeks, according to Palestinian and Jordanian sources and diplomats in Amman, Jordan has been mounting a campaign of harassment against influential Palestinian notables on the occupied West Bank in hopes of forcing them to renounce Mr. Arafat's leadership and pledge fealty to the king.

The campaign, according to these sources, has included stopping and sometimes turning back prominent Palestinians as they cross the Allenby Bridge from the Israeli-held territory into Jordan. Such crossings are commonplace because many Palestinians have family ties and business interests on both banks of the river.

Many who fail to answer questions about their loyalty satisfactorily have difficulty with the Jordanian bureaucracy.

At least one former elected mayor, Nadim Zarou of Ramallah, who later served as transport minister in two Jordanian governments, has had his Jordanian passport lifted.

"We're saying 'I thought you were my man and you would defend my point of view,'" said a government official explaining the campaign. "You didn't and now this is how I punish you. You should say the PLO was wrong, and support the king and say we should continue with the peace process.

"They have chosen some known personalities who were stopped on the bridge and turned back those thought to be closer to our point of view than the PLO but who didn't speak up," he added.

WORLD BRIEFS

Crossings Remain Closed on Cypru

NICOSIA (NYT) — Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot lead Monday turned down a United Nations request to reopen the cr points along the dividing line between the Republic of Cyprus a secessionist state that he established in the Turkish-occupied nort

Mr. Denktash has said that he intends to force the UN and its m governments to accept the state that he unilaterally proclaimed in and that only Turkey recognizes.

The closure of the crossing points Friday left 650 Austrian and I UN troops stranded in the Turkish zone. UN officials said that the had adequate rations for 10 to 12 days. On Monday, Mr. Den authorized the UN military commander, General Günther Greis Austrian, to visit his units in the north.

American Cleared of Spying in Brit

LONDON (UPI) — John Bothwell, a former U.S. Navy comm believed to be the first American to appear in a British court on charge, was cleared Monday of charges that he had passed military secrets to Soviet agents.

A Magistrates Court judge delivered a verdict of not guilt released Mr. Bothwell, 59, after the prosecuting attorney failed to any evidence against him.

Mr. Bothwell was working in Britain as a negotiator of comm contracts between South Africa and the Soviet Union when h arrested Feb. 16. He admitted handing over documents to the Rus but he said they contained useless information gleaned from the Telegraph newspaper and Newsweek magazine and packaged by look like military secrets. The prosecuting attorney said that intelligence believed his claims.

EC Ministers Meet on Budget Crisis

BRUSSELS (AP) — European Community budget ministers o emergency talks Monday on redrafting a 1986 budget declared illeg week by the European Court.

The officials were seeking quick agreement in order to present draft budget to Wednesday's session of the European Parliament, has the authority to amend certain parts of the budget.

The European Court ruled on the legality of the budget aft parliament added 629 million ECUs last December for social and programs without agreement from the budget ministers. It said th parliament had exceeded its powers by adopting the budget witho approval of national governments.

UN Urges Acceptance of Namibia Pl

Javier Pérez de Cuéll

VIENNA (UPI) — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations urged South Africa on Monday to reconsider carefully and implement without preconditions a UN resolution for independence of Namibia.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéller opened a five-day UN conference whose mandate is to increase public awareness of the territory's fight for independence and suggest specific ways to support it.

The chairman of the conference, Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania, called on the conference to reject not only South Africa's attempt to link the Namibia and Angola issues but also the United States' policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. The policy suggests that South Africa can be persuaded to change its racial policies without economic sanctions.

Man With Sword Kills 2 on N.Y. Fer

NEW YORK (UPI) — A man wielding a 2-foot (60 centimeter) s killed two persons, a man and a woman, and wounded nine o Monday on the Staten Island Ferry as it carried about 200 tourists commuters past the Statue of Liberty, police said.

The attacker pulled a ceremonial sword from a red-velvet case, sho "Freedom For All!" and ranged the top two decks of the ferry, cha in Spanish and stabbing passengers, police said.

A retired police officer, Edward del Pino, 55, finally stopped him was stabbing a woman. Mr. del Pino pulled out his licensed .38-ca handgun and fired a shot. The attacker dived behind a bench and Mr Pino held him at gunpoint until the ferry docked and police arrived. acting New York police chief, Richard Condon, said the suspect, J Gonzáles, 43, a Cuban refugee, said that "God told him to do it."

9 Killed at Uganda Ideology School

KAMPALA (Reuters) — Ugandan troops attacked a governm ideological school in a forest outside Kampala on Monday, suspec that it was an outlaw encampment, the Defense Ministry said. It seven persons were killed.

The troops opened fire as students at the school in a compoun Najemba forest, 13 miles (20 kilometers) northwest of the Ugan capital were lining up for morning parade, witnesses said.

The government statement, broadcast over Radio Kampala, said troops attacked the school, one of several political education centers up across the country by President Yoweri Museveni's ruling Natio Resistance Movement, believing it to be a rebel camp, it said.

For the Record

Two British warships will visit Shanghai from July 11 to 15, Brit officials said, in the first port call to China by a navy with nucl capability since the United States canceled plans last year for a simi visit by a ship from its navy. (A

Norwegian alcohol supplies dried up Monday as 900 workers in state wine and liquor monopoly went on strike for higher pay. (Reute

MANILA: *Revolt Is Falling Apa*

(Continued from Page 1)

macy of what Mr. Tolentino had done.

But with no mass popular support evident Monday, Mr. Marcos appeared to be having second thoughts about the action.

He told a Manila-based journalist by telephone: "My main concern is that it might divide the armed forces and result in the Communists getting stronger. I hope this will not happen."

Mrs. Aquino, who was visiting the southern Philippines on Sunday, played down the political and military significance of the affair.

In a statement on her return to the capital Monday, she said the problem was strictly confined to the hotel. She stressed that Mr. Tolentino and his pro-Marcos followers never posed a serious threat to the government.

"It was a propaganda gimmick and a violation of law and it has failed," she said.

The president said military involvement "in this sorry adventure is confined to a small number of men and officers with special loyalties to the previous government and who were largely misguided by a disinformation campaign launched by the loyalists and instigated by Mr. Marcos."

However, officials conceded privately that the affair has made the Aquino government appear unstable and dependent on military support.

The president said she would "exhaust every peaceful means" to obtain "an early resolution of this problem." But she warned that she would not allow the law to be flouted with impunity and appealed to those occupying the Manila ho to leave within 24 hours.

Mr. Tolentino said he would n agree to renounce the vice pre dency to which he maintains he w elected in February or the acti presidency he proclaimed Sunda

He said the Aquino administr tion was a revolutionary regim while he, members of his new ca net and their supporters represen ed constitutional and democrat government in the Philippines.

In her statement, Mrs. Aquir said she had asked Justice Minist Neptali Gonzales to study the ca against Mr. Tolentino and "t people who have joined him in th act of disloyalty and defiance to th duly constituted government."

Some officials said Mr. Tolen tino and other leaders of the reb movement might be charged wit sedition or usurpation of public a thority.

Mrs. Aquino said that whil moderation would "remain th yardstick" of the government's re sponse, "an incident like this wi not be allowed to happen again."

The president said she had aske General Fidel V. Ramos, the mili tary chief of staff, and Mr. Enrile t ensure that there "will be close monitoring of loyalists and othe similarly subversive activities fron here on."

U.S., EC Sign Radiation Pact

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community and the United State signed an agreement Monday fo joint research into the effects of radiation on health and the envi ronment, the U.S. mission to the EC said.

...pe Leaves ...lombia; ...lls for End ... Violence

The Associated Press

...RANQUILLA, Colombia ... John Paul II, winding up a ...g tour of Colombia, made ...appeal Monday for an end ...rilla violence, kidnapping ...ture.

...ng his 12-city tour, the pon... persistently appealed for ... of violence in Colombia. ...fense Ministry says 70,000 ...have been killed in guerrilla ...n the nation in the past 10 ...

...king to a crowd of more ...0,000 people in Barranqui... pope said, "How much you ...beloved Colombians, that ...pons become silent, that the ...hat strike out instead reach ...ternally, that peace arrives ...after so many years of vio...

... Monday, the pope arrived ...Caribbean island of St. Lu... was to celebrate a Mass ...his seven-hour stay, then ...o Rome.

...unday, the pope told Co... ...s in the former slave-trad... ...ital of Cartagena that drug ...m is worse than human ...e. Colombia supplies much ...orld's cocaine.

...ope called drug abuse "a ...m of slavery that must be ...ed at all costs."

...ope, praying in a Cartage... ...mary, said, "Today, as in ...century, the thirst of mon... ...over the hearts of many ...nd converts them through ...fficking to a bondage even ...rsome at times than that of ...k slaves."

...rs of cocaine and marijua... ...gle an estimated $3 billion ...narcotics out of Colombia ...r.

...mes of Pope's Visit

...or theme of the pope's tour ... need for social justice in a ...at where there is a huge gulf ... the rich and the poor, ... reported from Cartagena. ...e pontiff reasserted his op... ... to priests who use Marxist ... to explain the need for ...economic and political re...

...s, he declared repeatedly, ...*ey the church, their bishops* ...tican doctrine rather than ...lved in areas outside their ...

...h officials in Colombia ...e pontiff's emphasis on ...discipline was likely to have ...inted many liberal church... ...Latin America, where "lib... ...theology" won a wide fol... ...after a 1968 bishops' ...nce in Medellín, one of the ... John Paul's tour.

...here on the tour, the pope ...n rich nations to help un... ...loped countries overcome ...s such as foreign debt and

Mario Gardner/Reuters

An election official burned a ballot box in Ciudad Juárez after voters complained the box had been stuffed with fraudulent votes to the point that they could not get their ballots in it. Voting at the polling place was suspended for six hours until new boxes were installed.

Opposition in Mexico Alleges Fraud As Governing Party Claims Victory

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico — Amid opposition allegations of large-scale electoral fraud, the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party claimed a sweeping victory Monday in Chihuahua state elections that were regarded as a major political test for the Mexican government.

Manuel Gurría, head of the government party's Chihuahua organization, said preliminary results showed victories by its candidates for governor and mayors of the state's major cities, including the two largest of Chihuahua and Ciudad Juárez. Those two mayors' posts had been held by the opposition National Action Party.

Mr. Gurría said the results showed that the Institutional Revolutionary Party had come back from its slump in this northern state and overcome the local challenge by National Action to its 50 years of dominance in Mexico.

The National Action Party, the conservative main opposition group, said voting irregularities were hindering it from winning the governorship and retaining its hold on the city halls of Chihuahua and Ciudad Juárez.

Party officials said the fraud included inflating voting lists, stuffing ballot boxes and barring party representatives from monitoring the vote in many polling places.

Recent accusations by a U.S. senator, Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that President Miguel de la Madrid was elected fraudulently in 1982 have intensified U.S. interest in the Chihuahua elections, making them a sort of test case for the Mexican system.

A victory by the National Action Party would have marked the first loss of a state government by the Institutional Revolutionary Party since its founding in the 1920s. In that light, the vote for governor, 67 mayors and 14 state representatives was closely watched as a measure of Mr. de la Madrid's pledge to open up the political system.

Official results were not expected for several days. But Mr. Gurría's announcement, on the basis of tallies by the government party, was regarded as an official declaration of victory for the Institutional Revolutionary Party candidate, Fernando Baeza, over his opponent, Francisco Barrios.

It was also seen as a death knell for National Action Party hopes that the growing disenchantment with the ruling party in northern Mexico could be translated into an opposition governorship.

Similar elections took place in Durango, Zacatecas and Michoacán states, but the clearest challenge to the national governing party was here. Nongubernatorial elections were held in Baja California Norte and Campeche states.

Opposition candidates for months had been predicting government-engineered fraud. They repeated the allegations within hours of the start of voting.

"The fraud is functioning," said Eduardo Fernandez, a spokesman at National Action Party headquarters in Chihuahua. "It is the operation we expected."

Octavio Sandoval, a spokesman for the Institutional Revolutionary Party's state organization, said the voting proceeded without incidents.

"I have heard absolutely nothing," he said.

Foreign and Mexican reporters touring polling places in Chihuahua city and Ciudad Juárez discovered a number of apparent irregularities, although it was impossible to determine their scope or impact.

National Action Party officials, eager to have irregularities denounced, steered correspondents to sites where they said their observers were barred from monitoring the vote or where other irregular practices were going on.

At one site in Chihuahua city, Ignacio Castro said he was prevented from taking his legally provided spot as a National Action Party observer because voting officials claimed — inaccurately, he insisted — that he did not live in the neighborhood and had a forged identity card.

At another polling place, citizens refused to continue voting because the first several dozen voters came out saying the ballot boxes were already filled to the top.

Martolo Olivas Loya, 54, a bricklayer, said he was among the first half-dozen to arrive within 15 minutes of opening and found the cardboard boxes so full he could not get his ballot through the slot.

Chile's Opposition Seeks Unity, Leadership

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — The two-day general strike in Chile last week pointed out two major difficulties confronting Chileans who want General Augusto Pinochet to give up power in favor of a democratically elected government.

One is the problem faced by the democratic opposition over its relations with the Communist Party and the militant left. They, along with the military and the police, are blamed for turning what was supposed to be a peaceful protest into a nightmare of violence for many Chileans.

The other problem is what is widely perceived as the absence of a strong leader within the opposition forces, and the absence as well of a more precise statement of the basis for a future government and the steps in a transition.

General Pinochet touched an opposition nerve on the point about violence when he asserted Friday, the day after the 48-hour strike ended, that such protests had united "those who call themselves democrats with the anti-democrats and the terrorists."

José Luis González, the strike leader, said that the government was "the creator and largest generator of violence" during the two days, in which six persons were killed and about 50 wounded. Witnesses said the police, who regularly fired into the air while conducting searches or breaking up gatherings, were responsible for at least two of the deaths.

Mr. González went into hiding after the government charged him and 16 other strike organizers with violating the internal state security law. He said in a recorded statement that opponents of the regime had called the strike as a "peaceful way to make themselves heard" after efforts to open a dialogue with the government or the armed forces had failed.

But one of Chile's weekly news magazines, Que Pasa?, reported that two days before the strike began, Mr. González had expressed the fear that the extreme left might set off a wave of violence.

The magazine said Mr. González, a Christian Democrat, had telephoned a leader of the Popular Democratic Movement, an alliance of the Communist Party and the left wing of the Socialist Party, to warn that he would publicly denounce any violence for which it was responsible.

No group took responsibility for the acts of violence not attributed to the police or military last week, except in the case of the power outage that covered the midsection of the country Wednesday night. The Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front, the larger of the two Marxist-Leninist guerrilla groups, said it had set off the bombs that damaged a dozen electrical installations and interrupted power.

NEWS ANALYSIS

There were also several bus burnings, other bombings, robberies and pillagings during the outage, and, on Friday night, an attack on a police post in which two policemen were seriously wounded. Multipronged nails known as *miguelitos* were scattered on many streets.

The nails are a trademark of the Leftist Revolutionary Movement, the other leftist guerrilla group.

The largest opposition front, the Democratic Alliance, excludes the Communist Party and several other groups on the far left as well as the two guerrilla organizations. But the strike was called by the broader-based Assembly of Civility, which is made up of professional, labor, trade, student and other groups, some of which have significant Communist participation.

Unless a major leader emerges from the democratic opposition, say many political analysts, the extreme left will assume more and more importance. Chileans at all levels, whether they oppose the government or support it, have been citing that weakness in recent days.

"There is no leader in the opposition who could replace the *caballero*," said a taxi driver, using the term for "gentleman" that many people use disparagingly when speaking of the president.

"There is no one capable of assuming leadership, of finding creative ways to outmaneuver Pinochet," one professional man affiliated with the Christian Democrats said. "The day that Pinochet falls, I just pray that democracy lasts at least 24 hours."

A former high official of the Pinochet government and former Christian Democrat said it was the absence of a plan that said "the Chileans have to do this and this" that was preventing Chile from finding a "democratic formula." He put most of the blame on the Christian Democrats.

"That's why the government of Pinochet is strong," he said, "because the most important opposition group suffers great confusion."

WP

Augusto Pinochet

Communists Open to Talks

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — The Communist Party has dropped its opposition to holding talks with President Augusto Pinochet's military subordinates on a plan to restore Chile's democratic system.

While the likelihood of such talks seems remote, the Communists new position puts a the Communist-led Democratic Popular Movement, a Marxist coalition, and the Democratic Alliance, a grouping of seven non-Marxist parties, closer to a common strategy on ending nearly 13 years of military rule.

Two Communist Party leaders, wearing hoods, announced the party's position on Sunday. One of the leaders, who called himself Rodrigo Pérez, said the Communists now considered talks with military officers inevitable and were willing to accept armed forces leadership of a post-Pinochet provisional government if it agreed to call elections open to all parties.

The Communist leader also said his party was "willing to define a common path toward democracy."

Cardinal Makes Rare Direct Protest Of Churchmen's Exile by Sandinists

By Marjorie Miller
Los Angeles Times Service

MANAGUA — Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo launched an unusually direct protest against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, comparing two exiled Roman Catholic Church leaders to the apostles Peter and Paul, who were persecuted for their religious beliefs.

In a Sunday Mass with overtones of a political rally, Cardinal Obando likened Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega and the Reverend Bismarck Carballo to martyrs who have "paid with their blood" for the Catholic Church.

The front pews of Santo Domingo de Las Sierritas Church were filled with conservative opposition political leaders, who sang and clapped to the accompaniment of electric guitar and drums. Cardinal Obando's homily was interrupted several times by animated applause.

Cardinal Obando is Central America's only cardinal and the most powerful opposition leader in Nicaragua. It was his first Sunday Mass since the government deported Bishop Vega, vice president of the Nicaraguan Bishops' Conference, and, like Cardinal Obando, an outspoken critic of the Marxist-led government.

The cardinal normally couches his criticisms of the Sandinist government in religious parables, but his homily Sunday was thinly veiled.

The Sandinists accused Bishop Vega of unpatriotic and criminal support of the U.S.-backed "contras" who are fighting the regime in the countryside. He was expelled Thursday across the border into Honduras.

On June 28, the government refused to allow Father Bismarck, the church's main local spokesman, to re-enter Nicaragua after attending a conference in Paris.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua defended the forced exile of the two churchmen, saying they were banned for their political support of U.S. policy, not for religious reasons. He said that there was religious freedom in Nicaragua.

In his homily, Cardinal Obando urged the opposition not to let the government manipulate "the suffering of the church" in its official press, adding that their versions were "sometimes worse than lies."

Last month the government closed La Prensa, Nicaragua's only opposition newspaper, in which Cardinal Obando often was featured prominently.

The church here has become an alternative source of information. Pope John Paul II's criticism Saturday of the churchmen's banishment did not appear in the official press. It was read to the approximately 450 parishioners at Cardinal Obando's Mass.

Cardinal Obando said Sunday that there was a shortage of priests in Nicaragua even before the exile of Bishop Vega and Father Bismarck. In 1984, the government expelled 10 foreign priests for participating in a protest march led by Cardinal Obando on behalf of a priest accused of counterrevolutionary activities.

He told of how apostles Peter and Paul were imprisoned for evangelizing and how word of their prosecution was kept from their followers.

"Here we saw a blow to freedom of the press, to freedom of expression," Cardinal Obando said.

...eo-Nazis in U.S. Persist in Dream of Racist State

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

...TTLE — All 24 known ...rs of the violent neo-Nazi ...alled the Order are dead or ...ned, but their dream of a ...late in the Pacific Northwest ... to die.

...ed across the region, tiny ... of disciples are seeking to ... others to a doctrine that ...hat Jews are the offspring of ...nd have taken over the gov... ...t. They aim to establish a ...territorial sanctuary" in Or... Washington, Idaho, Mon... ...d Wyoming.

... week, racist leaders from ... the country will meet at an ... Nations Congress at Hay... ...ake, Idaho, to discuss the ...lishment of a "White Sover... ...ational State in America." ...e few others take such a ...t seriously, law enforcement ...s, civil rights groups and ... are concerned over two re... ...utbreaks of violence appar... ...betted by extremist ideolo...

...day, a couple wielding a ... entered a school in Coke... ...Wyoming, and held 150 chil... ...ostage for two and a half ... demanding millions of dol... ...ransom. The couple said ...anted the money to finance a ... material suggesting they had been influenced by extremist ideology, including the doctrines of Posse Comitatus, an anti-government group listed by the Justice Department as a terrorist organization.

In the other instance, David Lewis Rice, a 27-year-old drifter, received a death sentence June 10 for bludgeoning and stabbing to death Charles Goldmark, a 41-year-old Seattle lawyer, his wife and two children on Dec. 24.

Witnesses at the trial testified the defendant had acted out of a deluded belief that he was striking a blow against communism. An acquaintance said Mr. Rice believed that Jews were "America was controlled by Jewish elite who were subverting our national principles."

Establishment of a racist state in the Northwest was the primary goal of the Order, an offshoot of the Aryan Nations, the secular or "activist" arm of the Church of Jesus Christ Christian at Hayden Lake. Both the church and Aryan Nations are led by the Reverend Richard Girnt Butler, 66.

The movement is a loose-knit association of churches and sects that teaches that the Caucasian races are the true 'chosen people' of God and that Jews are impostors who are the offspring of Satan.

Mr. Butler is a leading proponent of the Christian Identity movement, a loose-knit association of churches and sects that teaches that the Caucasian races are the true "chosen people" of God and that Jews are impostors who are the offspring of Satan through the line of Cain. The movement also espouses a separatist doctrine that the Pacific Northwest is the true Promised Land on which an Aryan racist state must be established.

One disciple of the Aryan Nations, Robert Mathews, with a half-dozen other members, established the Order in 1982, according to the authorities. The group was later accused under a federal racketeering statute of two murders, including a Denver radio host and a member of the Order suspected of informing, and a host of other crimes in six states, including robberies of banks and armored cars that netted $4 million, counterfeiting and arson.

Another member of the Order was convicted of murdering a Missouri state trooper.

Mr. Mathews died in a fire that resulted from a gun battle with the police in 1984. Another member committed suicide after cooperating with the authorities after his arrest. Others pleaded guilty or were convicted in the racketeering trial and were given sentences up to 100 years in prison.

But while the federal authorities insist that the Order no longer exists, the goal of a racist state in the Northwest has resilience.

On Saturday and Sunday, Mr. Butler will be host to the first Aryan Nations Congress since 1984. The 1985 congress was canceled because of the indictment of members of the Order.

The only two items on its agenda, according to a flier addressed to "all White Patriots" and sent to several thousand people, are plans for "Declaring a Territorial Sanctuary" in the Northwest and "Forming a Provisional Government." The latter item is to include a "ZOG Inquisition," an indictment of what the neo-Nazi movement refers to as the Zionist Occupational Government.

That agenda is identical to that of the Order, whose members signed a "Declaration of War" against "The ZOG" and dedicated themselves to the establishment of a "White American Bastion" in the Northwest.

Although residents of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, do not expect any significant influx of participants in the racists' congress at nearby Hayden Lake, they are taking steps to let any who plan to attend know they are unwelcome.

On Saturday, the city plans a human rights celebration. It has asked 1,000 cities and counties in the Northwest to issue proclamations affirming dedication to equality. Five Northwest governors have been invited to attend.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL EUROPE

In Sri Lanka, Ethnic Strife Takes a Toll on 'Paradise'

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

TRINCOMALEE, Sri Lanka — From a Sri Lankan Army helicopter the land below has all the appearance of an island paradise.

Lush green rice paddies, surrounded by neat dikes, set out a checkerboard pattern around villages in jungle foliage. To the east, sandy beaches along the Bay of Bengal give way to the deep, sheltered harbor at Trincomalee.

As the helicopter dips lower, however, a different image emerges. Bridges along the coastal road are cratered, damaged by Tamil guerrilla explosives.

Wide sections of housing, once owned by Tamils, are in ruins, looted and destroyed by Sinhalese mobs. Tourist resorts, which once held promise of economic uplift, are shells after guerrilla attacks.

Trincomalee has become a new battleground in the ethnic conflict in this island nation that has seen an estimated 2,500 persons killed and wounded this year alone.

It is an ethnic conflict in which Sri Lanka's 16 million people are divided into hostile and mutually suspicious camps, each seeing itself as a minority.

As in the strife in Northern Ireland or the Middle East, motives become so suspect that peace initiatives, such as one begun by the Sri Lankan government last month, are met with caution by Tamils and Sinhalese alike.

Sri Lanka's violence is rooted deeply in the belief of the Tamils, who make up 18 percent of the population, that they have suffered in jobs, education, land distribution and justice at the hands of the 74 percent Sinhalese majority. The remaining 8 percent of Sri Lanka's population is mostly Eurasians and Moslems.

Richard M. Weintraub/The Washington Post

Damage to bridges by Tamil guerrillas makes travel difficult in eastern Sri Lanka.

While there are divisions among the Tamils, on the surface theirs is a classic case of a minority that believes it has been done wrong.

The Sinhalese, too, have the outlook of a minority. Time and again the argument is heard: "We are but 12 million people alone in the world. No one else speaks our language, shares our culture. Who else is the guardian of our Buddhism? And here we are on a small island staring north at 50 million Tamils."

To the Sinhalese, it is not just the Tamils of Sri Lanka who are a threat but also those to the north, in India, across the 18-mile (30-kilometer) Palk Strait.

A small Tamil insurgency, mostly by youths who believed politicians were no longer doing enough to protect their rights, began to shake Sinhalese complacency in the mid-1970s.

It grew in intensity in the early 1980s, finally reaching a point where the insurgents are in virtual control of the Tamil heartland in northern Jaffna Peninsula, and have the security forces in something of a standoff here in Eastern province.

It has been a familiar story, according to diplomats. Youthful insurgents resort to the terrorists' tactics of bombs, ambushes and assassinations. A poorly trained, ill-equipped and undermanned military responds with often indiscriminate attacks and arrests that catch a few of their foes but many more bystanders.

"In the last three years, the number of guerrilla cadres has grown from 500 to between 5,000 and 7,000," said a diplomat. "With every atrocity against Tamils, you create new recruits and that is just what happened these past three years."

Most of the guerrillas now belong to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, after a bitter internal fight that wiped out other large guerrilla units. Although their rhetoric is revolutionary, independent observers say theirs is a fervor fired by perceived factional grievances and, so far, has only vaguely leftist economic or political overtones.

While India officially denies involvement, it is known that sanctuary and support in India's state of Tamil Nadu have played a major role in the guerrillas' success.

The Liberation Tigers openly collect "taxes" in Jaffna to support efforts and run a rudimentary system of local justice for ordinary law-and-order offenses, according to reports from the area. Those suspected of betraying the Tamil cause are sometimes found hanging from lampposts.

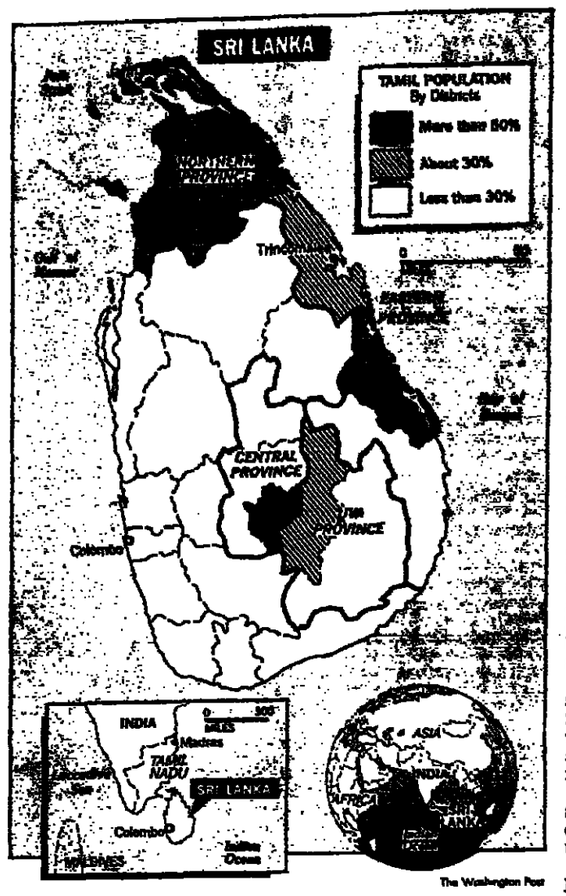
The army presence in the Jaffna area is limited to heavily barricaded bases and occasional armed patrols, a defensive posture reinforced by the apparent failure of a recent offensive to dislodge the Tamil units.

While its limited offensive in the Jaffna area met with only marginal success, the Sri Lankan Army is generally credited with a growing professionalism as it struggles to absorb new recruits and adapt to more modern equipment. Some of the training is done by veterans of British Special Forces, according to diplomatic sources.

It is here in the Eastern province that the battle has taken its sharpest turn. Jaffna and the Northern province are overwhelmingly Tamil, but the Eastern province is almost equally divided among Tamils, Sinhalese and Moslems.

Villages and neighborhoods of each community are intermingled, leading to an often explosive mix in recent months as tensions erupted in open confrontation.

"It used to be just the Tamils who were attacked or kidnapped, but now it is both sides," said a resident of Trincomalee. "A few Tamils will disappear and then a few days later, some Sinhalese. It goes on like that, tit for tat."



The Washington Post

Afghan Leader Steps Up War on Rebels

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

KABUL, Afghanistan — The new leader of Afghanistan, Major General Najibullah, is reaching for the sword, not the olive branch, and calling for a sharp escalation in the war against anti-government rebels.

General Najibullah has ordered a buildup in the Afghan Army, along with an end to draft exemptions for college students and a crackdown on draft resisters and deserters.

He has appealed to students, workers and peasants to sign up for military duty in the war against the anti-government mujahidin. The war is now in its seventh year.

"Today you hear the voice of the motherland calling you," he recently told a group of army recruits. "There exists no more noble and sacred task than defense of the dear homeland when it has encountered aggression and interference."

Soviet troops in Afghanistan, estimated to number 120,000, are stepping up their activity, too, employing elite commando units, advanced weapons and new tactics in what is seen as a drive for an all-out victory over the guerrillas.

These developments appear to have doomed any chance for an early agreement in talks sponsored by the United Nations aimed at halting the fighting and speeding the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. The governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan have been holding such talks in Geneva off and on since 1982.

Zia Aziz, a spokesman for the ruling People's Democratic Party, said that the talking and fighting might continue for many years. Diplomats in Kabul said that the guerrillas now seemed less capable of mounting a major attack or of penetrating to the northern part of the country.

General Najibullah, 38, who took over as general secretary of the People's Democratic Party from Babrak Karmal in May, is not holding out the prospect of a quick or easy victory over the insurgents.

"Years will pass by, our revolutionary people will annihilate the enemy and purge their suffering land of the marauding bandits, mercenary terrorists, provocateurs and their patrons," he told recruits.

A Western diplomat in Moscow who follows Afghan affairs said of General Najibullah: "He's young and tough, and he's pursuing the war more vigorously."

One sign of the new resolve is an increase in street roundups of young men who have not served in the army. During a recent visit, journalists saw youths in civilian clothing being herded into army trucks for immediate induction.

There is a new regulation that eliminates the draft exemption for college students. It subjects young men to two years in the military as soon as they reach their 18th birthday.

The measures will be canceled, officials in Kabul said, only after "full and complete eradication of the counterrevolutionaries and a guarantee of peace and security in the country."

In Peshawar, across the frontier in Pakistan, rebel leaders have confirmed that Soviet military pressure has intensified in recent weeks.

Rebel sources, as well as Western diplomatic and intelligence officials, say that the fighting has increased markedly in the past year, and that the guerrillas are on the defensive after earlier having controlled much of the countryside.

General Najibullah, in an interview with correspondents, belittled the military power of the rebels and said that they were losing the war.

"The war on the bandit front is dwindling," he said. "The situation is getting stabilized and peace is going to be assured throughout the country." He asserted at one point that the guerrillas had "no power" any more inside Afghanistan.

But a diplomat in Kabul, representing a nonaligned nation, said that the insurgents still controlled major areas around the provincial cities of Herat and Kandahar. Afghan officials said that the Kandahar military commander had been dismissed for failing to cope with the guerrillas.

The diplomat also said that the rebels continued to hold major positions in the mountains south of Kabul, making travel by road hazardous for government vehicles.

The frontier with Pakistan, which the rebels crossed easily in the past, is now the scene of heavy fighting as the government and the Soviet Union seek to prevent rebel infiltration.

In Kabul, a series of security measures taken by the Russians and the Afghan Army appear to have made the city less vulnerable than in the past. For a time it was bombarded regularly with rockets, but now it is attacked only rarely in this way.

A Western diplomat said that a triple ring of security outposts has been set up to deter rocket attacks on the airport and government buildings, and the rebels have found it difficult to penetrate.

Still, the atmosphere in Kabul is far from calm. A strict curfew is enforced from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. Searchlights sweep the nearby mountains, and flares are dropped to detect guerrilla movements.

AP

Najibullah

At Kabul Airport, planes landing or taking off drop decoy flares to divert heat-seeking missiles that might be fired by rebels in nearby mountain positions. Two military helicopters provide this service when Soviet airliners arrive and depart twice a week.

Sudan Acts to Change Islamic Law Statutes

Agence France-Presse

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Prime Minister Sadek el-Mahdi said Monday that Islamic law introduced in 1983 "mutilated Islam." He said he had asked Attorney General Abdul Mahmoud Haj Salih to draw up substitute statutes.

Mr. Mahdi, in a broadcast address to parliament, also announced that his governing coalition planned to revise military pacts with Egypt and Libya.

Both the abrogation of Islamic law, introduced by former President Gafaar Nimeiri, and the abolition of the two military pacts, are key demands of the southern rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

The legislation applies Islamic law, or *sharia*, to Moslems and non-Moslems alike. Many of its victims, whose arms and legs were amputated for theft or other crimes, were minority Christians and animists from the south.

John Garang, leader of the southern rebels, has made the abolition of sharia a key condition for peace negotiations with the government.

[Mr. Mahdi had previously said in interviews that he planned to repeal Islamic law but had given the impression to some observers of backtracking on his promise, The Washington Post reported earlier from Khartoum. The reported indecision came in the face of threats of street demonstrations by the National Islamic Front, previously called the Moslem Brothers, which has 50 fundamentalist members in Parliament.]

The rebels have been fighting the Khartoum authorities since 1983. Hostilities in the south prevented voting in April's multi-party elections in 37 constituencies.

The agreement with Egypt was concluded by Mr. Nimeiri, while that with Libya was drawn up under the transitional government of General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, who overthrew President Nimeiri last year and turned over power to civilian authorities in May.

The prime minister, in a further apparent concession to the rebels, said that his government was working toward convening a proposed national conference on the country's future.

He said all participants would be welcome at the conference with guarantees provided for safe conduct.

The rebels and an influential grouping of Sudanese trade unions and political parties, the National Alliance for Salvation, have held a series of talks in neighboring Ethiopia with the aim of arranging such a conference, which was originally scheduled for late June, but then postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Mahdi said that his government would ask for a freeze on repayment of the country's foreign debts, which he said totaled $13.3 billion. He said contacts with foreign creditors were under way.

He said the government, a coalition led by his Umma Party, had also ordered Sudan Airways to limit its operations to domestic flights to cut public spending.

2 Australia Hanged in Malaysia fo Drug Offe

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, M — Two Australians convic drug trafficking walked to t lows and were hanged at Monday. They were the first ners executed under Mal anti-drug laws.

Brian G. Chambers, 2 Kevin J. Barlow, 28, died side at 6 A.M., according t nuel Ponnusamy, acting su tendent of Pudu Prison.

Prime Minister Bob Haw Australia called the hangings baric." He and Prime Mi Margaret Thatcher of Britai appealed to Malaysia to spa lives of the two men. Mr. B born in England, held both E and Australian citizenship.

Mrs. Thatcher, in a state said she "obviously feels sym for the families, but in no w we question the right of the M sian authorities to see throug normal process of their law."

"We hope Britons trav abroad will take note of the se of sentences for drug traffick the statement said.

Prison regulations barred Ponnusamy from releasing fi details about the executions officials said the condemned walked calmly to the gallows.

None of their relatives were sent for the hangings. But being told her son was dead, S Chambers said, "I hope my so not died in vain. All of us i family grieve for him."

Mr. Barlow's mother, Bar said, "No one has the right to someone else's life. It's inhum

Mr. Chambers, a building tractor from Sydney, and Mr. low, a welder from Perth, wer rested Nov. 9, 1983, at Pe International Airport on charg possessing 6.2 ounces (about grams) of heroin.

They were convicted and tenced under a 1983 law that dates the death penalty for pe convicted of possessing more half an ounce of heroin.

Mr. Hawke said he was tremely sad" about the execut "We have done all that we cou try and persuade the Malaysia thorities that whatever view had about the guilt of these young men that it was barbar take their lives."

In a speech Sunday at a rehabilitation center, Prime M ter Mahathir bin Mohamad anyone who violated Malay anti-drug law "will have to fac consequence."

Mr. Mahathir has cited abuse as the country's big problem, saying about 500,00 Malaysia's 15 million people addicts.

Since a 1975 law first allo capital punishment for drug t fickers, 120 people have been tenced to death. Of those, 36 h been executed. Appeals are pe ing in the other cases.

Jury Retires For Verdict o Achille Lauro

Reuters

GENOA — The judge and ju at the trial of 15 men accused involvement in the hijacking of t Italian ship Achille Lauro retir Monday to consider their verdic

Judicial sources said the co was not expected to return a verdi and pass sentence until Thursd at the earliest. Fourteen of the d fendants are Palestinians. The tri opened on June 18.

The state prosecutor, Luigi Car last week asked for life sentenc for seven of the defendants, inclu ing the alleged ringleader of t hijackers, Magid al-Molqi, wh was accused of killing a cripple American passenger, Leon Klingh offer.

He also demanded a life sentenc for Mohammed Abbas, bette known as Abu Abbas, the leader c the Palestine Liberation Front, on of the guerrilla organizations tha make up the Palestine Liberatio Organization.

Mr. Abbas is alleged to hav masterminded the two-day hijack ing. He was one of 10 defendant who were tried in their absence.

Mr. Carli called for sentence ranging from three to 30 years fo the other eight defendants.

Mr. Molqi is in custody as are two other alleged hijackers, Ibrahim Abdelatif and Ahmed al-Assadi, and two alleged accomplices, Mohawat Gandura and Mohammed Issa Abbas, a relative of Abu Abbas.

The Achille Lauro was seized in Egyptian waters in October. Its passengers and crew were held hostage for two days before the hijackers surrendered to the Egyptian authorities at Port Said.

Shamir Denies Cover-Up, Calls Deaths an Accident

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejected Monday allegations of a cover-up in the beating deaths of two Palestinian prisoners in 1984. He described the incident as an accident.

Mr. Shamir's statement appeared to conflict with statements by Avraham Shalom, the head of Shin Bet, the Israeli security service. He has suggested that the action was authorized.

Speaking at a meeting of the World Jewish Congress, Mr. Shamir said that he had initially refused to comment on allegations of wrongdoing to protect Shin Bet.

He said that Israelis had a normal life despite terrorist attempts to destroy it and that this was "mainly the achievement of the Shin Bet."

"To do it," he said, "they need special methods, a special way of action and special people. Sometimes something unusual happens, accidents. Now we are facing such an accident."

Mr. Shamir cited national security in explaining his initial refusal to respond to allegations in the affair.

"We wanted not to forgive anything, but to handle it in silence," he said. "Well, we didn't succeed."

The two Palestinians were captured alive after they hijacked a bus south of Tel Aviv on April 12, 1984. They were beaten during the course of interrogation after being taken off the bus. They died while in the hands of Shin Bet agents.

Last week, Mr. Shamir said he had no part in the incident and had only learned of alleged wrongdoing eight months ago. It was not until then, he said, that Prime Minister Shimon Peres gave him details of a complaint made by Shin Bet officials against Mr. Shalom.

In a letter to President Chaim Herzog requesting amnesty and immunity from prosecution, Mr. Shalom referred to allegations that he had ordered the killing of the two prisoners and engineered a coverup.

In the letter, read during a Supreme Court hearing, he said all of his actions "were done with permission and authority."

Mr. Shalom, like all Shin Bet chiefs, reports directly and exclusively to the prime minister. Mr. Shamir was prime minister at the time of the deaths of the two Palestinians.

Mr. Shalom has submitted his resignation but has not yet left office. He was quoted last week by the newspaper Haaretz as telling Labor Party ministers that Mr. Shamir had issued a policy authorizing the killing of prisoners in hostage-taking situations.

The Supreme Court is considering five appeals to start an inquiry into the incident and Mr. Shamir's role in it. It also has been asked to rule on the legality of Mr. Herzog's blanket pardon of Mr. Shalom and three of his deputies in Shin Bet.

Fasters in Vienna Against Waldheim Describe Abuse

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Beate Klarsfeld, the Nazi hunter who lives in France, and four Americans said Monday they had been subjected to abuse here as they continued a hunger vigil to protest the inauguration of Kurt Waldheim on Tuesday as president of Austria.

"We've had a rough morning," said one of the protesters, Rabbi Avraham Weiss of New York. "We were subject to constant verbal abuse." The rabbi said one man who passed by their information stand, in front of the presidential office, tried to grab a sign and another took a swing at him.

Within five minutes, three people, all over 50, walked by and shouted or muttered curses, "Judsau!" or "Jew sow!" was the most common.

"Today, the creeps are coming out of the woodwork," said Glenn Richter of New York, another protester.

Arianespace Finds No Sign of Rocket Sabotage

Reuters

PARIS — There is no sign that sabotage caused the crash of a European Ariane-2 rocket in May, as reported in a U.S. newspaper, and it is hoped that flights can begin again early next year, an Arianespace official said Monday.

"Every time that there is a failure, of course one can think that sabotage has occurred," Frédéric d'Allest, president of Arianespace, said Monday at a press conference. "In parallel with the technical analysis, we assure ourselves by appropriate methods that there has been no sabotage."

Arianespace is the French-led consortium that builds the Ariane-2 rocket.

"I can tell you today that the checks we have carried out from this point of view give no positive indication that there was sabotage," he said. "Sabotage appears to be a very low probability in this affair."

Mr. d'Allest was commenting on an article in Sunday's Los Angeles Times, quoted in several French newspapers Monday, that the French secret services were taking seriously the possibility that the last Ariane launch had been sabotaged.

The May 30 launch attempt ended within five minutes after liftoff when the rocket's third-stage engine failed to ignite properly.

Mr. d'Allest, commenting on a report after the crash, said the problem with the ignition sequence of the third stage meant the igniter would have to be redesigned.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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OPINION

Preferring Civil War

Nicaragua's civil war is entering a grinding new phase in which the key powers of decision are moving into the hands of hardliners. No doubt the Sandinist leadership had been looking for a pretext to restrict further the hard-pressed but abiding elements of pluralism in Nicaragua. The vote by the U.S. House of Representatives to resume military aid to the Nicaraguan resistance was seized as such a pretext, in patriotic colors. Managua reacted predictably and brutally by closing La Prensa, the one independent voice unsilenced until then, and by banishing the head of the radio station of the Catholic Church and, over the weekend, a leading bishop.

For these repressive acts, the Sandinists are being deservedly condemned by the pope and many others. Yet the Sandinists are still able to call on powerful sources of nationalist sentiment among many Nicaraguans who otherwise harbor reservations about the regime. This was always a risk of U.S. support for the "contras."

In an ironic turn, the Sandinists are playing into the hands of the Reagan administration's most calculating elements, whose operating theory is that there is still a chance to uproot the Marxist regime. Their chosen way is to apply pressure by every means short of direct U.S. military intervention, and to keep Managua guessing about that contingency. It follows that there is a positive value to steps, even Managua's repressive steps, that tighten the internal confrontation in Nicaragua. Such steps go beyond forcing Nicaragua to pay a penalty in world opinion for becoming ever more like the Communist dictatorship in Cuba. They contribute to deepening popular desperation and to breaking Sandinist morale, or so the official argument goes.

Our judgment remains that this is a wrong course for the United States and that its chances of working in the way its patrons intend are small. The United States did not ignite the Nicaraguan civil war, but it is playing a part in widening it rather than joining the hemisphere's other democracies in their now lagging effort to cool the conflict and divert it to political channels.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The House Defense Bill

The Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives has now approved a defense authorization bill for the next fiscal year that, by the standard of President Reagan's budget, is austere. By other standards it is not.

The president requested $320 billion in new spending authority for defense; the bill would give him $285 billion. That is about the same as this year, and less if you consider inflation; the committee has never cut a president's budget this much before. Most of the cutting was done in procurement and in research and development, as distinct from operating funds. The air force and navy were cut more heavily than the army, yet even the army was cut 10 percent.

It sounds pretty severe, until you look at what would still be bought. The committee denied funds to buy 131 tactical aircraft — and provided funds to buy 310. The bill would pay for 14 new ships, 870 tanks, 593 Bradley "fighting vehicles," 120 attack helicopters, 2,271 missiles of various kinds. In research and development, $3.4 billion would be spent on strategic defense ("star wars"), $2.875 billion on strategic offense (the Midgetman and Trident-2 missiles), $587 million on a new cargo plane. And these are just the major items.

If the bill would pinch in some places, in others you could argue that it does not pinch enough. The committee continued to approve some programs — the Bradley, the AMRAAM medium-range air-to-air missile, the Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft — about which it is openly skeptical. Last year it tried to kill the AMRAAM, but the air force protested and the Senate put it back.

In spending authority the House bill is under both the $301 billion approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee and the $292 billion in the congressional budget resolution. You would thus think that the House figure could rise. But in the outlays or actual spending to which it would lead next year, the bill is over the budget resolution by about $3 billion, and that is without providing for a military pay raise.

In part this reflects grandstanding in the budget resolution: Legislators set the spending authority figure high and the actual spending figure low, which lets them vote simultaneously for strength and economy. Chairman Les Aspin of the House committee suggests that there may be a few extra billions to be had because inflation is lower than anticipated. The resolution also leaves open the possibility that the defense budget can rise if Mr. Reagan relents along the way and agrees to a tax increase.

If not, the House bill may be all that the Pentagon can expect to get next year. That does not seem to pose the grave threat to defense that some had foreseen. The House committee has done a sensible job of allocating the resources available. Its bill helps both to rationalize the defense debate and to bring it down to earth.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Marching as to War'

The members of the United Methodist Church's hymnal committee are not bomb-throwers, but their decision in May to delete "Onward Christian Soldiers" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" from the Methodist hymnal was the liturgical equivalent of changing the formula for Coke. Wisely, they have now reversed themselves.

The committee originally said that "militaristic" references made the two hymns inappropriate. That is a commendable concern, one to which religious people could not be indifferent. But, by that logic, Methodists might also refrain from reading the Bible, which fairly bristles with bellicose references, many of them approving and more vivid and graphic than those in the hymns. Military metaphors are a scriptural staple. Check out the Book of Revelation, for example. The writer of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" apparently did.

"Onward Christian soldiers," goes the hymn, "marching as to war." The "as" is frequently mistaken for "off," and so the song is mistaken for a call to physical battle. In fact it is an exhortation to fervor for a spiritual cause. What do such lyrical zealots propose be done about the Salvation Army?

Religious fervor is easily perverted into something frightening and dangerous. Consider some of the people who protested against the hymnal committee's original decision as "anti-American." It is far from clear that the future of the American republic turns on the content of the Methodist hymnal, no matter how many times the Battle Hymn was performed during the Liberty Weekend ceremonies and no matter how many generations of high school choirs have mastered its four-part ("Truth is marching, truth is marching") harmony.

Fortunately, such overheated attitudes don't seem pervasive among Methodists. That is all the more reason to feel comfortable that the committee has reconsidered.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Triumph for Nakasone

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has won the gamble he took when he instigated advanced elections. His Liberal Democrats scored an unprecedented triumph on Sunday. All polls had shown the LDP winning, but the extent of the victory is a surprise — and a personal success for the prime minister. It is all the more so since the Socialists made attacks on Mr. Nakasone's person and methods the focus of their campaign.

Mr. Nakasone emerges as a political figure of the first order. The voters have emphatically discredited claims that his popularity was in decline before the polling.

Without any doubt, Japan will need a leader of this stature in the years to come. Painful choices will have to be made soon, in particular to avoid recession. Mr. Nakasone will need all the courage that he has just shown in the elections.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Sanctions Aren't the Way

Sanctions and isolation are the worst possible way to bring an end to apartheid and Pretoria to its senses. A world which is truly motivated by the desire to destroy apartheid faces a real test of its moral commitment to continue the process brought by economic growth — a process which could be halted by a combination of recession, sanctions and white perceptions of a threat to their security.

What is needed is a joint American, British and possibly European Marshall Plan for a multimillion-pound investment in black South Africa.

There is nothing in principle to prevent international agencies founded and funded by British, American and European governments from establishing a network of private schools and colleges for black South Africans. A Marshall Plan for South Africa could, by working either independently or through the business-backed Urban Foundation, provide the funds to house South Africa's growing army of urban homeless.

Opponents of the scheme will doubtless argue, as they have in the past, that it will help to fund and to shore up the apartheid society. Recent history in South Africa has shown that the reverse is true, that a frightened, isolated and impoverished society retains the prejudices and rigidity which are eroded by economic confidence and growth. Even more important, perhaps, such a scheme would help to create an alternative South Africa of apartheid-free structures in which government edict and control becomes increasingly irrelevant.

— The Times (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel 472-7768. Tlx RS56928
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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ISSN: 0294-8052.

South Africa: Too Late to Stall for Time

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was originally supposed to fly off this week on a mission that could have set a modern record for pointlessness. He was going to see whether the South African government would eat its recent words, undo its actions and negotiate the country's future with leaders of the black majority.

Sir Geoffrey's travel plans have been changed. Still, when an intelligent politician contemplates something so embarrassingly foolish, it is necessary to look for reasons. It is even more essential to do so because U.S. policy and British policy are running in tandem on the explosive issue of South Africa. Why are the two governments with the most potential influence acting so peculiarly?

Sir Geoffrey's object was to explore the chances for release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, legalization of the African National Congress and the start of negotiations. Those were exactly the aims of the recently concluded Commonwealth mission. It had credibility in South Africa. It conferred with Mr. Mandela and white political leaders. In the end it found that the government was "not yet ready to negotiate fundamental change, nor to face the prospect of the end of white domination" in the "foreseeable future."

Pretoria's "no" to the Commonwealth mission has been brutally underlined by the state of emergency imposed on the country. The government has swept into detention thousands of men and women who would have to be involved in any serious attempt to bring about peaceful change: lawyers, journalists, priests, community leaders of all kinds.

For Sir Geoffrey to believe that he could make it all come right now, he would have to be suffering from a terminal case of self-delusion. Or rather his prime minister would, for there is no doubt that British policy on South Africa is made by Margaret Thatcher. And she is not usually thought to be a Panglossian type.

What Mrs. Thatcher is doing is not hard to see. She is playing for time on the issue of sanctions. Sir Geoffrey's mission was to put off for three months demands for European Community sanctions against South Africa. She hoped it would similarly stall a Commonwealth meeting in August.

The same motive — stalling for time — underlay the Reagan administration's latest flourish. That was the word, passed at an unattributed briefing, that a high-level reassessment of policy was going on.

The briefer turned out to be Vice Admiral John Poindexter, President Reagan's assistant for national security. He is a blank slate on South Africa, and that showed. He told reporters that the administration was trying in various ways to establish contact with Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC. Mr. Tambo has a telephone in Lusaka, and many Americans could give Admiral Poindexter the number. Also, Mr. Tambo comes to the United States fairly often.

Admiral Poindexter's "reassessment" lasted only a few days anyway. Then others in the administration said it was merely "tactical." They meant that it was designed to hold off for perhaps a couple of weeks the pressure from Senate Republicans to do something — anything serious — about South Africa.

Senator Nancy Kassebaum, who knows better, has suggested that some lofty American dignitary could go to South Africa. Vice President George Bush has been mentioned.

The time for missions is over. South African blacks see them for what they are now: the avoidance of policy. That is why Desmond Tutu, a lingering voice of nonviolence, said he would not see Sir Geoffrey.

Whatever one's view may have been in the past, there is no way now of avoiding a decision for some form of sanctions to put pressure on Pretoria. No way, that is, for a government that wishes to be taken seriously as an opponent of apartheid.

"The policies of the government in Pretoria have finally made sanctions unavoidable." That is the conclusion of a conservative British voice, the Financial Times. This week more than 80 presidents of American colleges and universities are sending a similar message to the Senate. Among them are the presidents of Yale, Michigan State, Columbia, Princeton and Harvard.

Against the odds, I believe that Mrs. Thatcher will come around before long to sanctions of some kind — and carry Mr. Reagan with her. She wants to be taken seriously.

The New York Times.

The Dismantling of Apartheid, Root and Branch

THE United States has maintained diplomatic relations with South Africa for many years. During World War II, although many of the strongest advocates of apartheid were pro-Nazi, the South African government itself fought with the allies to free the people of Europe from fascist tyranny. South Africa is a source of important raw materials, occupying a strategic position along the sea routes running from the Indian Ocean and the Middle East into the Atlantic Ocean.

Yet productive relations with South Africa are impossible because of sharp differences over apartheid, over the right of South Africa's blacks to live decent lives and over their right to participate as full citizens in governing their country. South Africa has institutionalized discrimination of the most vicious sort and resists fundamental change of this abhorrent system.

What the United States seeks in the near term is clear: the dismantling of apartheid, root and branch, and the sharing of political power among whites, blacks, mixed-blood "coloreds" and Asians alike. The United States should make unmistakably clear to President P.W. Botha and all South Africans that Americans are committed to the total abolition of apartheid and to genuine power sharing. America must make unmistakably clear that time is running out and that major steps must be taken now.

The South African government also must be told that, without prompt action, the United States will impose more stringent economic restrictions than those approved by President Reagan in September 1985. And America should work with like-minded countries to pressure South Africa to make those decisions that are necessary now to stop further repression and a bloody civil war later.

— Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, writing in the summer 1986 issue of Foreign Policy.

A Realistic Version of America's Immigrant Story

By Albert Fried

NEW YORK — Most American immigrants never saw the Statue of Liberty. It was dedicated in 1886 after the enormous Irish, German and Scandinavian migrations had run their course. The ones who caught a glimpse of it as their ships sailed into New York Harbor were mainly Eastern and Southern Europeans — those of them, that is, who were not in steerage.

Many immigrants arrived in other port cities, chiefly Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. And, of course, many did not come from Europe. There were French Canadians from the north; Mexicans and others of Hispanic background from the south; Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and other Asians.

The United States was hardly alone in offering sanctuary to the world's poor. In the vast transplantations of peoples from the early 19th century on, the same migrations that sent millions to the United States also sent them to Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Canada, southern and northern and eastern Africa, the East and West Indies and elsewhere, including Western Europe. The United States, to be sure, has been their largest single recipient: some 40 million since the Irish exodus got under way in the 1830s.

Drawing by CONRAD in the Los Angeles Times.

A few immigrants came because opportunity tempted them, because they were goaded by personal ambition. Most came because circumstances, their traditional ways of life, had grown intolerable. Many had been victimized by overpopulation, famine, disease or persecution. They wished not so much to embrace a new life as to resurrect the old one under new conditions.

They had hardly any idea of what awaited them. Least of all did they conceive the possibility of individual success, enrichment and "upward mobility," since to them the individual was inseparably united to the family, and the family to the collectivity.

A sizable number assumed that sooner or later, preferably sooner, they would return home to the "old country" — except for Jews, who had no home. Indeed, many of these "sojourners," as the Chinese immigrants described themselves, did return. Precisely how many has never been established. About them we hear little.

The Statue of Liberty once represented what the immigrants found in America: the right to be left alone. They contended with no reigning church and aristocracy, no stern cultural imperialism. In a strange and alien setting, usually in the big industrial cities and despite the prevailing bigotries, they reproduced their communities.

They discovered, however, that forming communities could be as difficult as preserving them, and that what took years to build could disintegrate overnight. For its victims, unregulated economic liberty — the pitiless laws of the market — could be as destructive as any natural calamity.

To protect their beleaguered communities, immigrants schooled themselves in the arts of democracy. They learned that passive democracy — becoming citizens, voting, joining political parties — was inadequate to meet the enveloping danger. They spoke up in their own behalf; then they protested; finally they resisted. That is why American immigrant and ethnic history is largely a history of violent labor struggles — from the Molly Maguires agitation in the coalfields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia in the 1860s and the Haymarket affair in Chicago in 1886 to the Memorial Day Massacre in Chicago in 1937 and to La Causa, the farm workers' movement in California. These bitter struggles, communal in every instance, helped redeem the democratic promise that inspired them.

The immigrant experience must not be invoked as a standard for judging the black experience.

Not the immigrants, who sometimes viewed the Statue of Liberty as cold and forbidding, but their children and those children's children at last came to enjoy a measure of economic security, came to look upon the statue as the emblem of nurturing warmth and abundance. Yet here, too, unpleasant facts obtrude.

Devastation now visits once prosperous communities across America's industrial and agricultural heartlands, communities made up mostly of those very descendants. It is a melancholy spectacle, this wreckage of a great legacy.

The immigrant experience must not be invoked as a standard for judging the black experience. The two are altogether different. Blacks were the only people brought to America in chains and kept in their chains for generations. And no indignity heaped on immigrants compares to the oppression of racism.

However, in one respect the two experiences are analogous. In rising up en masse and demanding, and to some extent winning, the rights they have been denied, blacks, too, have helped redeem the promise of democracy.

When the statue, in its silent majestic eloquence, speaks for *all* the insulted and injured of America, then we will have cause to rejoice.

The writer is professor of history at the State University of New York at Purchase and author of "Socialism in America." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

West Bank Arabs Need Independent Leadership

By Walter Reich

WASHINGTON — Last summer, Palestinians in the West Bank expressed to me their worry that the partnership between King Hussein and the PLO's Yasser Arafat would fail to result in negotiations with Israel on the future of the West Bank. Alternative means to achieve such negotiations would then have to be found, they said, including initiatives by West Bankers who were independent of the PLO.

Now that King Hussein has dissolved the partnership and called for the emergence of independent Palestinian leaders, and now that Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has echoed that call, West Bankers will have to respond to the realities that confront them.

Of course, this is easier for me to say than for them to do. The assassination in March of Zafir al-Masri, the Israeli-appointed mayor of Nablus, illustrates the danger that faces residents of the West Bank who take political initiatives or engage in activities that could be construed as such.

In Mr. Masri's case, it could be argued that what had not been an independent position when he first took it became one as a result of a sudden and, for him, tragic turn of history: He had received permission, both from King Hussein and from the PLO, to accept the Israeli offer to run the largest city in the West Bank, only to find himself stranded on an Israeli limb when the Hussein-PLO partnership came to an end.

But Mr. Masri was in danger even before King Hussein and the PLO split. It was only Mr. Arafat's wing of the PLO that had approved his assumption of mayoral duties. The other wing, based in Damascus, and adamant against not only a partnership with King Hussein but also any agreement with Israel, saw Mr. Masri's accession as a step that could lead to something less than the liberation of all of Palestine.

Just how self-devouring the Palestinian tragedy has become was underlined for me in a conversation, the day after the Masri assassination, with a West Bank Palestinian visiting America. He told me that six Palestinians living in America had called him after hearing the news, none doubting that he would share their joy over the death of the "traitor."

In fact, in reaction to so deep and spontaneous a commitment to violence, my friend found himself overcome by despair. Palestinians from outside the West Bank were, he saw, further than ever from a unified commitment to a policy that could lead to realistic negotiations.

And, he added, many of the Palestinians in the West Bank, who had grown ready for some kind of accommodation with Israel, were ever more fearful, not only of assassins sent from the outside but also of the local youth, who are increasingly rejecting compromises, identifying with the most radical of the PLO factions and falling under the sway of a militant Islamic fundamentalism. "Meanwhile," my friend concluded sadly, "time is passing, and we have to find a way to save the land."

That way, though, is ever harder to find. Negotiations involving some combination of Israel, Jordan and the PLO are further from reality than at any time in the past year. King Hussein, it now seems, will always be afraid to strike out on his own.

The PLO, even under moderate and realistic leadership, will probably always value unity over negotiations. And Israel is unlikely to offer anything close to the minimum acceptable to King Hussein or the PLO.

Meanwhile, Palestinians on the West Bank feel desperate because the land is being lost. Although Jewish settlement has slowed in the last two years, it continues. Moreover, a generation of Israelis has grown up knowing no country other than one that includes an area that was known for 19 years as the West Bank of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan — a place that they know as sacred, the heart of historic Israel.

If it is not too late for Israel to divest itself of rule over most of that area, it may soon be. And that may be a tragedy not only for the West Bank Palestinians, who will indeed lose the land, but for the bulk of Israelis, who value democracy and reject the idea of ruling indefinitely over a population without political rights.

For Israel's sake, as well as that of the Palestinians, it is time for West Bankers, despite the dangers, to develop an independent leadership, to protect it from external threats and to be willing to negotiate with Israel.

The writer, a senior research associate at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Palestinians Turn to Militant Islam

FOR years the Palestine National Congress, the Palestinian parliament in exile, and its parent body, the Palestine Liberation Organization, have projected themselves as secular. After all, more than 20 percent of their members are Christians or atheists. But this is changing. Palestinians are turning to Islam and the PLO is becoming Islamized from the bottom up.

Most Palestinians in the past resigned themselves to the view of Yasser Arafat that only a political and diplomatic solution would get them their homeland. Hence the need to be secular. Now rank-and-file Palestinians say this was a myth that has been shattered. Twenty-one years after the PLO was formed, they are no closer to a homeland. Almost 52 percent of the West Bank and Gaza has now fallen to Jewish settlers or to annexation.

Privately, PLO members indicate that the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran has affected their thinking. They observe that actions like the suicide bombing of the U.S. Marine base in Lebanon, killing 241 soldiers, and the bombing of U.S. embassies by Islamic fundamentalists speak louder than words. Some will tell you very bluntly that their sympathies now lie with Islam. "We tried everything," a PLO major said over a cup of Turkish coffee in Amman. "The only thing we did not try was Islam. My people are trying it now."

— Zuhair Kashmeri, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

Out of Tune With Black Impatience

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is rapidly running out of maneuvering room in trying to preserve his unproductive policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa. Privately, his advisers are pessimistic that any basic changes will emerge from a ballyhooed review of U.S. policy that was disclosed to reporters in Santa Barbara by Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Vice Admiral John Poindexter.

This is not the fault of Admiral Poindexter, nor of Secretary of State George Shultz; both are concerned about increasing violence in South Africa and the harsh repression by the regime. But their realism is not shared by Mr. Reagan, who continues to believe that President P.W. Botha is doing his best to preserve stability in difficult circumstances.

Overall, Mr. Reagan's recent performance has nearly matched the halcyon days of 1981. He demonstrated incredible persistence in pushing his policies for Central America through a reluctant Congress, and he is on the verge of a significant victory on tax revision. But the hardheadedness that has distinguished his dealings with Communist regimes, or even such authoritarian friends as former President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines, is not evident on South Africa, which remains Mr. Reagan's most conspicuous blind spot.

Reagan sees the Botha regime as reformist.

While he has moderated many foreign policy views since he was elected, he holds basically the same perception of Africa as he expressed on the conservative lecture circuit, where he used to say that in some African countries "when they had you to dinner, they had you for dinner."

He opposes white supremacy and claims that "winds of freedom" are blowing throughout the world, but he is out of touch with the feelings of South African blacks who are systematically denied basic freedoms. Nor does he recognize that he is forfeiting U.S. leverage with South Africa's probable future rulers by refusing to take stronger measures against the Botha regime or hold more than low-level informal discussions with the outlawed African National Congress.

Mr. Shultz's attempts to signal a tougher approach have usually been undercut by the White House. Earlier this year the secretary of state described the situation in South Africa as "intolerable" — on the same day that Mr. Reagan praised the Botha government in an interview.

Mr. Reagan sees the Botha regime as basically reformist, despite the mounting violence and a suppression of civil rights and press freedoms similar to what Mr. Reagan finds intolerable in Nicaragua. It is this misconception, not Mr. Shultz's enlightenment, that drives U.S. policy.

A year ago, as congressional pressure developed for sanctions against South Africa, Mr. Reagan was persuaded by the White House chief of staff, Donald Regan, and the then national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, to impose limited sanctions. The tactic bought time but used up the easy symbolic options available within the context of "constructive engagement."

On sensitive national security issues, Mr. Reagan has sometimes been rescued by the Republican-controlled Senate, which has made a speciality of fashioning useful compromises between the White House and the Democratic-controlled House. Republicans who favor a new U.S. policy toward South Africa are now largely dependent on Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, the Indiana Republican whose committee opens hearings on July 22 on a House-passed bill calling for total U.S. business divestment in South Africa.

The House bill, as extreme in its way as Mr. Reagan's policy, has little chance in the Senate. But it reflects a bipartisan disillusionment with Mr. Reagan's policy and the increasing concern of vulnerable Republican candidates that the policy is a liability to them in the coming campaign.

This combination of political and policy concern may enable Mr. Lugar, who works closely with Mr. Shultz, to prod the White House into serious high-level discussions with ANC leaders and stronger sanctions against Pretoria, once more saving Mr. Reagan from himself. But, given the president's persistent misperceptions of what is happening in South Africa, it will not be an easy task.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Channel Tunnel

LONDON — Charles Charlton, chief partner of the firm of I.C. Johnson and Son, who was one of the prime movers of the Channel tunnel scheme some years ago, said [on July 7]: "The Herald is quite right. All the military and other objections to the cross-Channel tunnel are pure humbug. I have always been strongly in favor of the tunnel, and am still in favor of it. I would gladly give it my strongest support and advocacy again if there is a chance of it going through. From a commercial point of view, I have always considered it very necessary, and more so now than ever." As already reported, commercial people are heartily in favor of the construction of the tunnel, which would greatly improve trade relations between Great Britain and France, while the so-called "military objections" are merely laughed at.

1936: Arrests in Spain

MADRID — More than 1,000 alleged fomenters of a coup d'Etat have been arrested throughout Spain [on July 7]. Documents seized indicated Spanish Fascists were planning an attack on the state. Reliable sources reveal that stocks of firearms and ammunition have been taken by police in Fascists' homes. Pamphlets also were seized instructing recipients to abet strikes and to exert every influence to prevent settlement of strikes in progress. Drastic action by the authorities is attributed also to the clash here between Socialists and Fascists [on July 5], when 12 persons were killed. During this outbreak, Fascists are charged with using submachine guns to fire from passing automobiles on Socialists leaving a political meeting. The Socialists, who returned the attack, assert seven of their number were killed.

OPINION

The Silly Season Has Begun In Washington and Moscow

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — July is the beginning of the official silly season in Washington and Moscow, and this year's promises to be a dandy. Consider the opening remarks of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The other day the Soviet leader suggested that U.S. and Soviet officials meet at Geneva later this month to discuss President Reagan's decision not to abide by the strategic arms limitation agreement of 1979, known as SALT-2.

The idea, supported by the NATO allies, was that the Standing Consultative Commission, a body of both U.S. and Soviet arms experts, should get together on July 22 and see whether SALT-2 was "dead," as some officials here said, or merely sleeping.

Asked about this on his way back from a California vacation, the president responded with the first wisecrack of the season. "Too much salt isn't good for you," he said.

> ***The truth is that both sides need an arms control agreement and both will have to reduce their rhetoric to reality.***

Not to be outdone, General Secretary Gorbachev came back with a couple of howlers of his own. In a speech to the Polish Communist Party congress he charged Mr. Reagan with "open obstruction" of the arms control negotiations, and said his hopes for progress now depended on the "anxieties" of the American people and Congress and the Western allies about Reagan policies.

This, of course, is standard "silly season" procedure, the first rule of which is that officials say whatever obstructs their objectives, and deny precisely what they are obviously doing.

For example, Mr. Gorbachev said in Warsaw that Moscow had "no intention of driving wedges between Washington and its NATO allies." That, if true, would reverse Moscow's policy of the last 40 years, but it is actually the funniest remark he has made since he promised to make vodka unpopular.

It would be a mistake to take all this hot weather rubbish too seriously. It is all a part of the official swagger. The president did not really mean to kiss off the offer of a Geneva talk on SALT. That decision has not been made. It is just that Mr. Reagan would rather make a wisecrack than be wise.

Likewise, Mr. Gorbachev is probably too smart not to know that appealing to Congress and the American people over the head of President Reagan is the only thing that would make the president's mystifying arms policy popular.

After the summer exhibition games, the chances are that the two leaders will cool off and make arrangements for the promised second summit meeting.

For the truth is that both sides need an arms control agreement and will have to reduce their rhetoric to reality, even if they have to tame subordinates who, unlike Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, believe that there is no point in having another agreement that cannot be verified and probably will not be kept.

To begin with, it will probably be necessary for both leaders to take a hard look at the arms proposals that they have made and wonder how they look from the other side.

I had a letter the other day on that topic from Gerard Smith, who represented the United States in the negotiations for the first SALT agreement with the Soviet Union. Here are excerpts, published with his agreement.

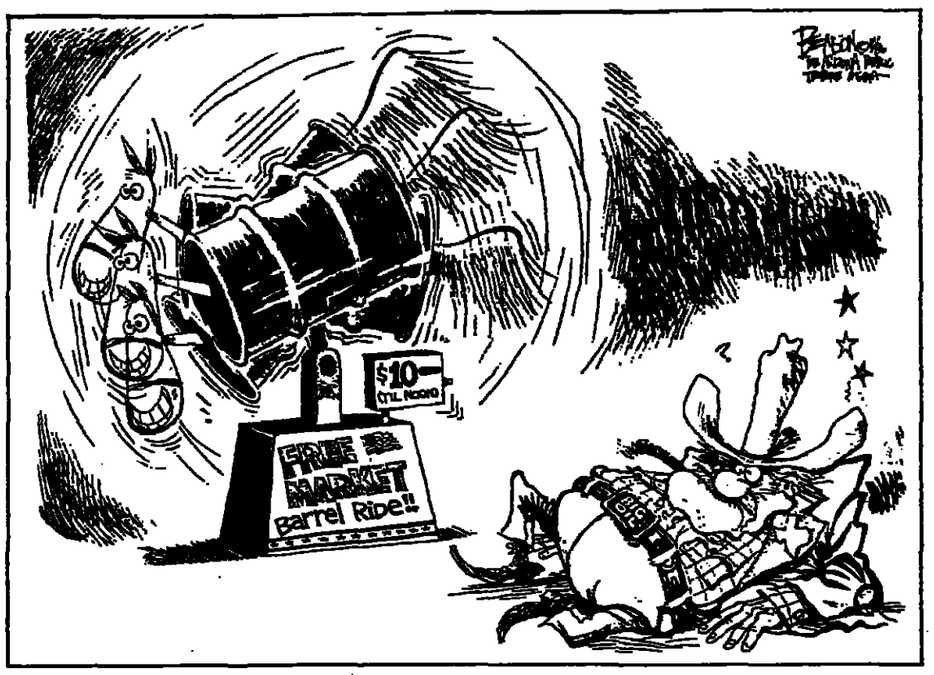
"As we hear the administration's demands that the Soviets correct their arms control behavior," he wrote, "I've been asking myself what we Americans would think if the Soviets had:

- "Failed to ratify the three latest arms control agreements that their premier had signed;
- "Walked away from negotiations for a comprehensive test ban and for limitations on anti-satellite systems;
- "Announced they were making an all-out effort to develop nationwide defenses banned by the ABM treaty;
- "Announced that that treaty's correct interpretation permitted the development and testing of systems which the treaty by its very terms prohibited;
- "Refrained from starting negotiations about strategic arms for many months, and then made offers which their former minister of foreign affairs had acknowledged to be non-negotiable and 'absurd';
- "While claiming violations, refrained from making effective use of the Standing Consultative Commission to resolve disputes, or been reported to have denied permission for its delegates to raise the issues;
- "Announced that it was breaking out of an agreement setting ceilings on missiles and bombers because of the bad behavior of the other party."

"This," wrote Mr. Smith, "is what we have done, and I suggest that it warrants a degree of caution in making judgments about Soviet behavior."

Well, as Mr. Reagan is always saying, no doubt a list could be made of Soviet actions that, looked at from Washington, would justify the Reagan administration's policies. But it would not be silly for both sides to see themselves as others see them. It would give them something to think about before Mr. Gorbachev comes to Washington.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Soviet Test Moratorium Could Be a Starting Point

Regarding "Gorbachev's Moratorium Is a Propaganda Hoax" (June 21):

In his attempts to justify continued testing of nuclear weapons, Richard Sybert uses a variety of stale arguments that have already been refuted.

He states that U.S. weapons must be tested to determine whether they still work, but the great majority of tests are for the development of new weapons, not for testing stockpile reliability. In a letter to the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, eight eminent individuals with intimate knowledge of the U.S. nuclear weapons program, including Hans Bethe, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist, stated that nuclear testing was not necessary to ensure continued reliability, and pointed out that it would be impractical to test sufficient stockpile weapons to give statistically meaningful estimates of reliability.

Mr. Sybert asserts that the Soviet Union abandoned a three-year pause in testing in 1961 with a long series of tests. He neglects to mention that President Eisenhower had ended the 1958 moratorium on testing in December 1959, by formally stating that the United States considered itself free to resume testing. From Sept. 1, 1961, until the end of atmospheric testing on Aug. 5, 1963, the United States conducted 137 tests, compared with 71 by the Soviet Union.

A comprehensive test ban has been the stated goal of U.S. presidents until the Reagan administration.

Both sides are moving toward "smaller" weapons, but the great majority are more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb. Targeting of military facilities by more accurate weapons sounds humane compared with targeting cities, but in practice military and civilian targets are often close together. More accurate weapons may increase the risk of war by leading to perceptions of first-strike vulnerability by either side.

Contrary to Mr. Sybert's assertion, moratoriums can be a useful adjunct to negotiations. President John Kennedy initiated a moratorium on testing that resulted in the partial test ban treaty.

It is ironic that the Reagan administration is the most powerful force in favor of a resumption of Soviet testing. No doubt the Soviet technicians and scientists involved in nuclear testing are glad of Mr. Sybert's support. If the Soviet test moratorium is only a propaganda hoax, as Mr. Sybert suggests, the best way to expose it would be to start negotiating a comprehensive test ban treaty.

ANDREW HAINES.
London.

Crusading For or Against?

Jonathan Power suggests in "West Must Let South Africa Solve Its Own Problems" *(June 28)*, as regards whether to support the African National Congress, that President Reagan "is on a crusade to restore democracy" around the world. It supposedly follows that if he supports "contras" in Nicaragua and Angola, he must logically support other democratic forces. But haven't we had enough disingenuous and sophistic argumentation of this sort? It may serve Mr. Power for debating points in his pub, but it does not change the obvious. The U.S. government only chooses anti-Communist options. In the Philippines, the question for the Reagan administration was whether Ferdinand Marcos or Corazon Aquino would bring on a Communist Philippines the quickest.

T.J. BARRETT.
Paris.

The Press as Big Brother

Regarding "The More the Public Knows the Better" (June 12) by James Reston:

My chief reaction to James Reston's column advocating expanded, omnipresent press coverage of government activity was one of alarm. It seems that not all the emanations of an Orwellian, 1984 society come from the federal government these days. What is Mr. Reston seeking? A press representative (a press commissar?) stationed in every government office, across whose desk all government activity would have to pass for clearance? Press examination of the personal histories of government employees and appointees as a matter of course?

If the government tried to implement such steps in the private sector, there would be screams of protest.

There is a balance to be struck between the press's right — I mean, the public's — to know, and unimpeded conduct of normal government activity. I think that what the public really resents here is the arrogance of Mr. Reston and others of his elite band of sages.

JAMES B. WHITNEY.
Towson, Maryland.

The Lodz Reader Never Lo… Touch With Scarlett O'Ha…

By Irene Jerison

FLORENCE — "Gone With the Wind" is 50 years old, and my acquaintance with Scarlett O'Hara goes back almost that far, to World War II and "*Przeminelo z wiatrem*," as it is called in Polish.

I was about 14 at the time and living, if that is the word, in the Lodz ghetto. The ghetto was a prison camp in Nazi-occupied Poland, a place of want and disease, of no past or future. But as it had been part of a city, albeit a slum, it retained a few amenities of urban commerce. One was a storefront lending library, relic of a bookshop whence all kinds of books, including many the Nazis had publicly burned years before, circulated right under their noses.

Patrons snapped up whatever was available of the dog-eared stock, but novels were most in demand, and the longer they were, the better we liked them. For us all reading was escapist. It was especially satisfying to lose oneself in the maze of a lengthy saga.

"Gone With the Wind," published in Polish shortly before the war, was a hot item. To get more circulating mileage out of it, the proprietor cut the bulky tome into four parts and bound each separately. Each volume ended where pagination dictated, even in mid-word.

I don't recall giving much thought to the rights and wrongs of the Amer… Civil War. What struck me most was that Margaret Mitchell, too young to have lived through the cataclysm, had so unerringly slid into the skins of genteel folk whose world had crumbled and who could not find their way among its ruins by the compass of their old morality.

Miss Mitchell understood that it was not the high-minded who would inherit the scorched earth but Scarlett, the ultimate coper, blessed — or cursed — with the ability to set her sights clearly on survival without bothering about honor and similar anachronisms.

In the ghetto, grubby existence also demanded grabby people. The Scarlett O'Haras among us did best for themselves. In the end, forfeiting one's soul turned out to be a guarantee of survival. Luck was. Inevitably, a bit of Scarlett-like mentality rubbed off on all.

All of us survivors had times when for self-preservation we would push something deep into the back of the mind. We said with Scarlett, "I'll think about it tomorrow," but wished we wouldn't have to think about it then or ever.

For me the war ended in late April of 1945, when I was liberated by the Red Army from a small women's concentration camp in central Germany. I was let loose with nothing but the lice-infested camp uniform I wore. It didn't matter. Not unlike Scarlett and her flock of survivors, I scrounged. I took what I needed — clothes, food… from the hapless Germans… pleasure in their plight. It … to cower and mine to crow.

With a few of my companions … young, because mighty few of … so-young had made it), we took … sion of an abandoned farmho… had a cow to milk, chickens for … broth, and a couple of pigs to fa… if we ran out of poultry. A … Soviet officer procured a wagon … and we traded a pack of Camel … rettes, a gift from a passing Amer… POW, for a lame nag.

I appropriated two treasures in … house: a down-filled damask comfo… and a copy of "*Vom Winde verweht*." What bliss it was to luxuriate in … dom, in a clean bed and on a full st… ach, with the book in German propp… in front of me on the downy quilt!

I didn't get very far into the st… Soon the village was occupied by a … ment of frontline troops, whose no… of conquest was literally all-embra… As they forced their way into our h… house at night, full of vim and vodk… took all our wits to keep them at b…

And so we fled eastward, away … the front. The wagon creaked under … load of jars and canned pork and j… sewn sacks of our accumulated … ments. We walked alongside to lig… the load, but the nag buckled under … died anyway, much like the one Sca… had driven beyond endurance on … flight from Atlanta. Eventually our … group fell apart. We trekked on … rately by troop train, military truc… on foot, dragging our sacks. We all … it to Poland, only to scatter again.

My German "Gone With the W… disappeared somewhere between … farmhouse and Lodz. It had worn a … in my sack, through which most of … contents leaked, if not the comforts …

I left that behind when I wand… on, ending up in the United States … in time for the first revival of "G… With the Wind" at a Broadway m… palace. Many years later I bought … novel in the original at a used book… and read it as soon as my te… daughter tearfully let go of it.

Now a VCR stands ready to ca… film on its next rerun. I regret that … for a sequel lie becalmed in a … decision. I would welcome one, … while resenting, with Margaret M… ell's heirs, another writer's can… bagging over her landscape.

And how would Scarlett feel a… scrapping a sure blockbuster?

She might demurely decide "to t… about it tomorrow" on the way to … bank. Or, like most of us survivors … would have reverted to the strictur… her upbringing. And then she just m… join the Mitchell court case in the c… of her own oblivion.

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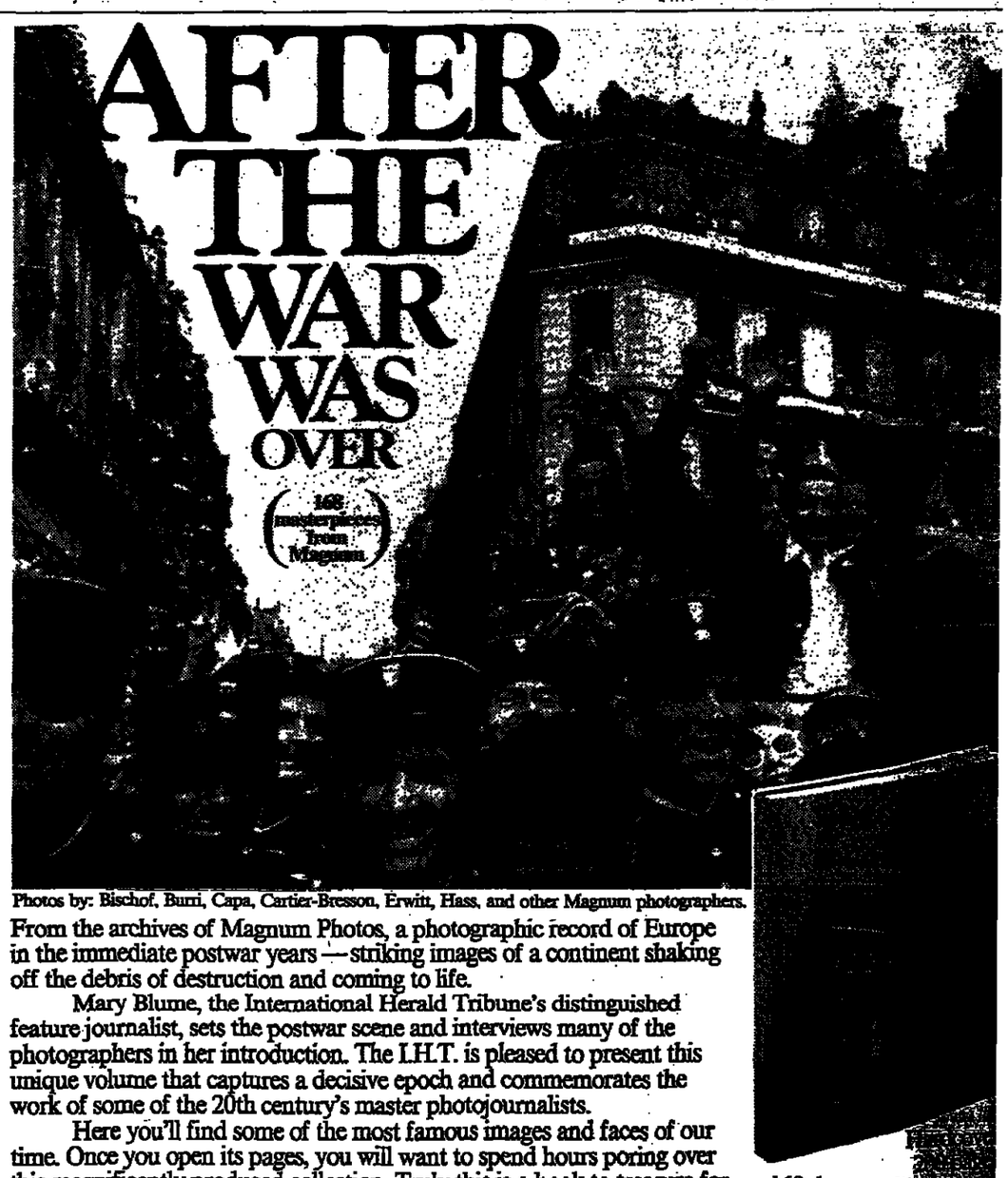

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ARTS / LEISURE

Life After Memphis for 2 'Milanese'

By Kare Singleton

MILAN — In a way, George Sowden and Nathalie Du Pasquier are typically Milanese. He was born in England and she was born in France, but Milan is the place they were both drawn to as designers.

They met in the Lombard capital seven years ago and later became part of the Memphis design group, which shot some irreverent color and excitement into the predictably elegant world of Italian design. Memphis soon became a byword for furniture and objects that were aggressively different: Color, patterns and shapes stood out rather than blending in.

Four years after its startling debut, Memphis has gained innumerable emulators but lost much of its original momentum. The members of the group have carried on with their individual types of design under their own names. Du Pasquier and Sowden have just created a series of 10 remarkable carpets that turn floors into jungles or bright lakes seen through thick foliage. There are two-meter-square ones with bright patterns that seem to wiggle and writhe within their geometrical borders, and there are three- or four-meter-long ones in which a craquelé motif is subdued bands of plain color, or animated by glimpses of leopard's spots and scudding clouds. Each carpet has been hand-tufted on a manual loom, with 40,000 knots to the square meter, in Elio Palmisano's workshops just outside Milan.

"This is the sort of work I find really stimulating," Sowden said, "because it's something completely new. In fact, that's what's nice about working in Milan. If you're a designer, you can design anything here, whereas in London if you're a furniture designer you just design furniture, and if you're a textile designer you just do textiles. I've been a design consultant at Olivetti for 16 years now, but I don't feel at all tied down by office design or the Olivetti image.

"Nathalie and I have just finished a series of clocks for the firm Lorenz here in Milan. We're even working on some footwear at the moment, believe it or not. We were asked to do this for the very fact that we don't know anything about shoes. They wanted a fresh approach. Nathalie's off to Padua tomorrow to find out about the soles. You see, that's another good thing about this part of Italy. It's full of artisans who can make up any kind of prototype or model."

Although Du Pasquier and Sowden are partners in life and work, their approaches to design are very different. When companies commission designs from them, they usually work separately and then put the results together. "Our stuff just happens to go very well together, but we're not similar designers at all," Du Pasquier said. "We also do a lot of work on our own.

"George's designs for computers and typewriters have nothing to do with me. And the fabrics I've designed for Rainbow and Esprit or the packaging design job I've just finished have nothing to do with George. At least not directly. We just use each other's energies. I think of George's work as being very elegant and regular and classical. By contrast, I'm not elegant at all."

Sowden seemed a bit worried about the idea of being classical, but then admitted that, looking back at things he has designed, he could see what Du Pasquier meant. Sowden had a fairly traditional architectural training, then went to Milan in 1970, at age 28, to work with Ettore Sottsass in the Olivetti design office. Du Pasquier, who is 28 now, left school as soon as she could and went roaming to Africa, India and Australia. Niger and Mali made a particular impression on her, and many of her fabric designs have distinctly African overtones.

Sowden's formal training as a designer gives him guidelines and techniques that Du Pasquier does without, but it also deprives him and many other Memphis designers of a sort of spontaneity. Sowden gets ponderous then sheepish by turns when asked him what he starts out from in his designs.

"I start out from a sensation — it sounds silly, doesn't it! — of how I want the object to be. It has to belong to the future. I see the future as slower, optimistic, colorful" — Du Pasquier, listening, shook her head and laughed, unconvinced. "I'm not designing for a space age or modern age. What I do doesn't have to fit in with an image of modernity, like the machine age that held sway at the Bauhaus. I don't even see the future as technological, in the sense that once technology is accepted it no longer needs to be represented."

Sowden sometimes wonders, he said, what Du Pasquier starts out from when she is designing. Most people, if they're designing a teapot, begin from the idea of a teapot, and think about its volume and shape. But Du Pasquier, he claimed, "seems to start out from the handle, then put the top of the spout somewhere, then the decoration, then she draws a line around it, and there's the teapot. In fact she's not very interested in the teapot, but just in the flat surface for decorating."

"That's not true!" Du Pasquier retorted. "That particular design was very much about the pleasure of having a cup of tea."

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

Ivo Gallo

Sowden and Du Pasquier on a mosaic of their new carpets.

Singer Adelaide Hall: Her Voice Developed 'Nicely on Its Own'

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Adelaide Hall was born in Brooklyn in 1901 and made her stage debut in the Eubie Blake/Noble Sissle show "Shuffle Along" at age 12. After her father, a music teacher, died when she was 14, her grandmother thought she should have voice lessons. That was the only came once: "Your voice will develop quite nicely on its own," she said.

Hall first came to Europe in 1925 with the Duke Ellington musical "Chocolate Kiddies." She criss-crossed the Atlantic many times to work in hit shows and fancy nightclubs with big stars on both sides. She settled in London in 1938. On July 18, Adelaide Hall will sing "Creole Love Call," the original version of which she recorded with Ellington, during a tribute called "Duke's Night" at the Barbican Center.

Looking vital and very much at home recently in Harrods Tea Room, Hall was having trouble finishing a generous platters of watercress and cucumber sandwiches ("This is dinner, not tea"). She hid a modest reluctance to drop names behind the excuse of poor memory. "I don't feel the age working on stage," she said with a trace of an upper-class English accent, "but for everything else I need my notebook. All these dates and names. Oh, I do wish I'd remembered to bring my notebook."

Her friend the documentary filmmaker John Jeremy prompted her: "Where was it you told me you sang 'Digga Digga Doo'?"

"Oh yes. That was one of my hits. It was in 'Blackbirds' — was it 1928? Bill Robinson — you remember 'Bojangles' — was in that show with me. I also introduced 'I Can't Give You Anything but Love' in that show."

"Yes, it was 1928," Jeremy confirmed, "but I meant another show."

"Oh dear!" Hall giggled. "I was hoping you wouldn't insist. I think it was the Lido. In Paris. They had such a beautiful staircase there. If only I had my notebook. No! It was the Moulin Rouge. That's right. I sang 'Digga Digga Doo' in the Moulin Rouge. Wearing feathers. Just feathers, that's all. Those were the days."

Jeremy poured tea. "Did you introduce any other songs?"

"Yes. Let's see — Harold Arlen wrote 'Ill Wind' for me. That was at the Cotton Club. Lena Horne was a chorus girl there at the same time. Duke Ellington was the house band. Unbelievable? I consider myself so lucky to have started out in show business in Harlem in those days.

"Harlem was multiracial then. I grew up with Jewish, Italian and Irish kids. We never had any problems. Later I met prejudice in social situations, but never in my work. There is no color prejudice in the world of music. So many wonderful musicians — how lucky I was. Josephine Baker was with me in 'Chocolate Kiddies' when we toured Europe in 1925 — Budapest, Vienna, Zurich, Paris. Such romantic places. I was so excited. It was the first time I'd been away from home. I was 16 years old."

Hall: "Those were the days."

Hall married a Trinidadian merchant seaman named Percy Hicks, introduced to her by a family friend when his ship docked in New York. "At first I wasn't interested," she told the Sunday Express Magazine two years ago. "I didn't like the spats he wore, his wing collar and the handkerchief that was always up the sleeve. I thought it was just a little bit much. But I changed my mind. I was 17 when we got married. It was my one and only marriage and it lasted many, many years."

After the Parisian run of "Blackbirds," in 1936, she and Hicks opened a club in Montmartre called "La Grosse Pomme" (The Big Apple) — where "Django Reinhardt used to come in almost every night to relax" — and two years later, the Florida Club in London's Mayfair district, where she performed nightly during the blitz until the club was bombed out.

She slowed down after Hicks died in 1963. "I was lost. I had no experience with the practical side of life — my husband had even done most of the cooking." She rested for "long stretches" in places like Devon, touring occasionally with either "my cabaret act" or "my theater act."

She has been busier since 1979, when she scored a triumph in a Kool Festival "Salute to Black Broadway" at the Lincoln Center in New York. She performs frequently in the London Pizza Express chain, she has played the North Sea Jazz Festival in The Hague, as well as at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, and in 1983 she worked a month at The Cookery in New York after taking part in the 100th-birthday tribute to Eubie Blake.

"If I have any regrets — and I have so very few — I wish I had studied piano so I could accompany myself," she mused.

"You were telling me about a piano player," Jeremy said, pretending he couldn't remember. "Who was that again?"

"Art Tatum!" she exclaimed without hesitation. "I was on the RKO circuit and my husband said he'd heard about this young man in Toledo. He came over one morning and we ran through some numbers. He was out of this world. That must have been the early '30s." (It was 1932.) "My pianist was leaving anyway, so we brought him on the RKO circuit. They say I gave Art Tatum his first opportunity. It gets so difficult to remember. So much has happened."

Wright House Is Renovated

The Associated Press

MILL RUN, Pennsylvania — Fallingwater, the Frank Lloyd Wright house that was chosen last month by the American Institute of Architects as the best example of architectural design in the United States, is undergoing a facelift. Four art conservators are restoring the woodwork and 182 pieces of furniture in the house in southwestern Pennsylvania, which was built 50 years ago.

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In 1900, James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune, created the first international automobile race.

Eighty cars, representing England, Germany, France and Sweden, will participate in the 1986 Gordon Bennett Veteran and Vintage Automobile Rally. Motorists driving cars built between 1903 and 1945 will follow the 369 mile (594 km) course of the 1903 Irish race. Departure will be at 10:46 a.m., July 19 from the Montague Hotel, Portlaoise, near Dublin.

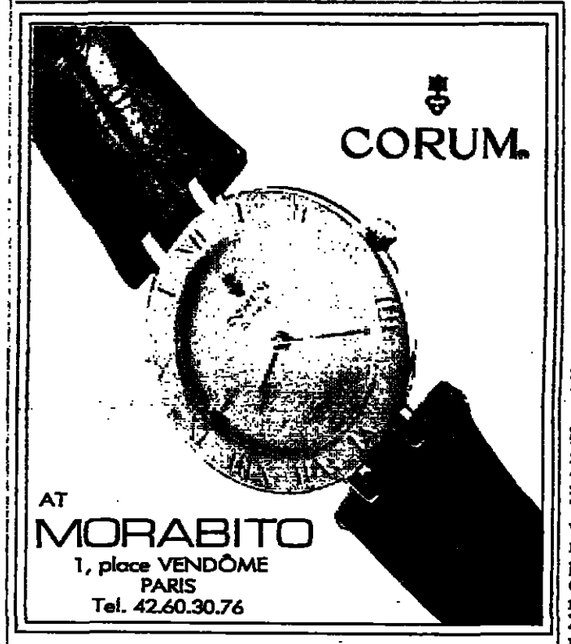
The 1986 Gordon Bennett Rally is part of a nine-day, three part festival from July 12 to July 20 commemorating the 1903 rally as well as the 100th anniversary of the motor car.

On July 12 and 13, an exhibition of cars from each of the last 100 years will be held at the Royal Dublin Society Exhibition Center (RDS), Main Hall, Dublin.

All events are organized by the Irish Veteran and Vintage Car Club Ltd. (IVVCC). For additional information contact the IHT in Paris — Tel.: 46.37.93.92, or the IVVCC in Dublin — Tel.: 96.33.66.

Noteworthy Participants in the 1986 Gordon Bennett Rally

1901 de Dion-Bouton — Ireland's oldest motor car in running condition.
1903 Mercedes — Similar to the winner of the 1903 race.
1904 Darracq — One of the pioneers of the French motor industry.
1914 Ford T — One of Henry Ford's famous models.



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Designer de Ribes: Serious Socialite's Hard Work Pays Off

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — There is a new Jacqueline de Ribes, more relaxed and confident and more determined than ever to make it in the fashion world.

The elegant de Ribes, a fixture on the best-dressed list since the age of 20, is one of those famous socialites who, like Gloria Vanderbilt or the Venezuelan Carolina Herrera, have parlayed their flair into a fashion business. When de Ribes started as a designer three and a half years ago, many were skeptical. Here she was, showing, in the grandeur of the salon at her home in Paris, among Aubusson and Beauvais tapestries, a collection strongly influenced by the many designers who had dressed her for years.

Soon, however, the lean, swan-necked vicomtesse, whom Yves Saint Laurent once compared to Oriane, Duchess of Guermantes, in Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past," dropped her salon attitudes and made a serious effort to become a professional.

Her collections got better and better. Two seasons ago, Women's Wear Daily gave her its four-star accolade, together with Saint Laurent — an honor many felt was slightly excessive. American magazines showered her with praise. Town and Country, which put her on its cover, called her "a sliver of the sublime." Last season she was admitted to the Chambre Syndicale des Créateurs de Mode, which puts her on a par with, among others, Kenzo, Karl Lagerfeld and Claude Montana. She has worked hard and she has tried to understand what being a fashion designer is about.

She was in New York recently on her way back from Nashville, Tennessee, where she showed her collection at the annual Swan Ball, a white-tie charity affair. De Ribes's show, held under a tent in a re-creation of the Grand Trianon, brought a standing ovation from the 800 guests, The New York Times reported.

De Ribes is aware of the challenge ahead. "Fashion is like a revolving door," she said at her showrooms on Fifth Avenue. "It keeps going around and around and you simply must hang in there. In order to make it, you must be passionate about your work." She added, "Fashion is not frivolous, as many people would have you believe. I've always looked at the fashion world with envy and fascination. Since I was 20 years old, I've had this yearning to become a designer."

Her business grossed $3 million in 1985 and her clothes are distributed in 36 stores in the United States, her first and best market. De Ribes was quick to understand the importance of personal appearances and taking the collection on the road with trunk shows. She travels for Saks Fifth Avenue, the first store in the United States to support her.

It may have been something of a shock for the rich and aristocratic de Ribes (whose family traces its heritage back to the 13th century) to rub shoulders with the so-called rag trade. But she seems to have loved every minute of it.

"I learned a lot from these department store people," she said. "They're so professional." For a woman who was used to having things her way, she learned fast. "I've realized that sometimes, one has to give in. And there's definitely no room for chi-chi."

This transformation surprised a lot of people, including Richard Salomon, former owner of the Yves Saint Laurent couture house. Salomon, who is now retired and a vice chairman of the New York Public Library, said of de Ribes: "It's very rare to see a woman in her social and financial position dedicate herself so thoroughly to achieving success in her chosen field of fashion design. I particularly applaud her decision to create for what I think of as 'ladies,' reflecting my old-fashioned point of view."

Ellin Saltzman, vice president and fashion coordinator of Saks, said: "Her business continues to grow and her clothes have been very, very well-received. Her strength lies in late day clothes. Women love them, the fabulous materials and the fact that they are beautifully made."

Now, de Ribes has decided to design a lower-priced, and more casual line. "I think it's going to be necessary for her financial success," Salomon said. "She now designs for a tiny percentage of women. She needs to spread her appeal to a somewhat lower-range level."

The Detroit real estate tycoon A. Alfred Taubman, who owns shopping malls and Sotheby's auction house, and sometimes acts as an adviser to Leslie Wexner, chairman of the highly successful The Limited stores, also believes in de Ribes. When she asked his advice on her expansion plans, Taubman encouraged her.

In a telephone interview, he said: "I told her I thought it's a good idea. I think that her name has been known for many years — she has incredible taste. If she keeps being a serious designer and if she keeps bringing good people around her —for, as you know, a designer needs different inputs — she could be a terrific success."

De Ribes wants to broaden her line not only because it would make sense financially but because it goes with her fashion philosophy. "Nothing is less chic than a woman who only buys expensive clothes," she said. "What's chic is to find the little cheap belt which is just the right color or to be able to wear a T-shirt with a gold lamé skirt. The idea is to find different items and mix them together."

De Ribes had just bought a $100 raincoat from The Limited on Madison Avenue. Said she admired the way the store presented "unexpensive merchandise in an ex sive way."

Last November, the Ro Drive Association in Beverly named de Ribes winner of its a al Award to leaders of fashion (vious winners have included Ja Galanos and Diana Vreela Fred Hayman, who sells de R clothes to people like Cher, B Bloomingdale and Joan Collin Giorgio, his Rodeo Drive st said: "Her clothes are the clo thing to couture that I know. wouldn't dream of being a se without her."

Charlie Gerl

De Ribes: "Fashion is like a revolving door."

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FedDSt	20361	87½	83¼	83¾	—3¾
ITT Co	16977	57⅞	54¾	55	—3⅛
PanAm	14032	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
UCarb s	13268	24½	22⅞	23	—1⅛
BellSou	14583	61½	59¾	59⅞	—1⅛
K mart	13828	56	52¼	52½	—3⅝
USSteel	13067	20⅞	20	20	—⅝
AT&T	13026	25⅛	24¾	24¾	—¼
CocaCl s	12955	43½	40¾	41	—2½
IBM	12837	148⅜	145	145¼	—3¼
PhilMr s	12222	75	71	71	—5¼
Texaco	10984	31	29⅞	30	—1
TexUtil	10796	30⅞	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Soutind	10222	56½	53⅝	54⅝	—2⅛
GenEl	9518	80⅜	76⅝	76¾	—3½

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	139,230,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	125,645,450
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,400,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,480,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	120,424,700
NYSE volume up	8,179,320
NYSE volume down	123,934,330
Amex volume up	1,146,970
Amex volume down	8,865,620

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	143.19	140.43	140.43	— 4.24
Industrials	165.16	161.43	161.43	— 5.56
Transp.	118.52	117.44	117.59	— 2.15
Utilities	73.25	72.73	72.82	— 1.05
Finance	156.10	152.91	152.91	— 4.37

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	100	264
Declined	552	301
Unchanged	172	248
Total Issues	824	813
New Highs	11	27
New Lows	25	9

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	400.96	— 10.30	403.53	298.58
Industrials	400.95	— 13.50	407.80	304.91
Finance	546.56	— 6.86	541.45	365.01
Insurance	432.21	— 6.96	449.74	350.81
Utilities	352.61	— 10.25	350.39	298.58
Banks	450.86	— 7.53	448.13	298.14
Transp.	341.42	— 3.86	363.84	283.17

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wang B	6387	15	14	14	—1
[illegible]					

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	265	657
Declined	1469	872
Unchanged	236	454
Total Issues	1970	1983
New Highs	37	116
New Lows	42	18

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.47	+ 0.50
Utilities	92.15	+ 0.57
Industrials	90.79	+ 0.43

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 3	243,573	556,933	74,049
July 2	296,757	511,282	22,044
July 1	318,751	474,893	3,429
June 27	232,760	456,510	37,642
June 25	244,221	517,313	34,205

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1893.98	1895.53	1834.08	1839.00	— 61.87
Trans	775.38	777.63	760.09	765.25	— 12.50
Util	200.04	200.87	196.97	198.95	— 1.37
Comp	725.39	726.76	706.57	708.07	— 17.32

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	281.11	271.19	271.51	— 9.57
Transp.	202.15	197.47	197.97	— 4.16
Utilities	111.53	109.33	109.94	— 1.59
Finance	29.92	29.09	29.16	— 0.73
Composite	251.81	243.63	244.05	— 7.74

Previous NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	456	1,122
Declined	1,883	867
Unchanged	1,965	2,320
Total Issues	4,304	4,310

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
284.90	276.38	276.71	— 7.66

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Falls 61.87 in Record Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices plunged on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday as the Dow Jones industrial average scored its biggest one-day loss ever, in terms of points. Trading was moderate.

The Dow, which gained 15.61, to 1,900.87 last week, was down 61.87 to 1,839.0 as the NYSE closed Monday. The Dow's previous record for a single-day drop — 45.75 points — was set June 9, 1986.

In percentage terms, the Dow's 3.26-percent drop on Monday was the sharpest since Oct. 25, 1982, when it fell 36 points, to 995, or 3.5 percent. On Oct. 28, 1929, the Dow fell 38.33 points, or a record 12.9 percent.

On Monday, declines led advances by a 6-1 ratio among the 1,958 issues crossing the NYSE tape at 4 P.M.

Big Board volume amounted to about 139.4 million shares, compared with 108.3 million last Thursday before the Independence Day holiday weekend.

Prices fell sharply in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The broader market took part in the selloff. More than 1,400 stocks moved lower in the session while only 250 were higher.

Federated Stores led the actives, declining 4½ to 83¾, and second most active ITT fell 3⅛ to 55.

Traders noted that stocks that were strongest in the first-half rally, including groups like tobacco, food, retail and beverages, were hit hardest. Dean Witter Reynolds, which issued an advisory to sell stocks, said to avoid these stock groups. It said that energy, utility and electric stocks remain attractive.

Celanese fell 14½ to 209, Capital Cities 9¼ to 257¼, Cray Research 6 to 89⅝ and Philip Morris 5¼ to 70. All had been strong in recent trading.

"The second leg of the bull market appears to be ending," said John Mendelson, market analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds. "I'm looking for a significant decline."

Dean Witter issued an advisory to clients that the market could drop by 15 percent to 20 percent. A 20-percent drop would bring the Dow 380 points lower from Friday's close, Mr. Mendelson noted. It rose to 1,900 last week, from 1,300 last fall.

Traders cited Dean Witter's report as a key factor behind the big drop. They cited similar bearish technical opinions last Thursday by Robert Prechter, publisher of the Elliot Wave Theory, and recently by Morgan Stanley's Richard Eakle.

As often happens, the influential futures-related sell programs kicked in when the stock market indicators began dropping, giving momentum to the decline.

Sell programs started as bearishness rose in trading pits, driving stock index futures futures to a very low premium, and at times a discount, to the underlying stock market averages. This caused a scramble to sell stocks and buy futures.

"I'd guess probably only about half the decline was due to sell programs," said Sheldon Johnson, options specialist at Morgan Stanley, who noted that his own unit put on several sell programs. *(UPI, Reuters)*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]										
B										
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C										
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D										
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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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Dow Index Skids 61 Points, Page 10

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

…ng Kong: Matter of Time …fore Index Rise Begins

By PATRICK SMITH

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The talk in Central, Hong Kong's banking and financial district, is full of anticipation these days. After almost a year of lethargy in the stock market, there are few analysts who do not forecast a …ntial increase in share prices during this year's second half. …estion is no longer whether the Hang Seng index, stalled …st September, will resume its climb; for most brokers it is …matter of when.

…an see almost no down side," said Jonathan L. Compton, …ing director of Baring International Investment Manage… Ltd. "We're in for a … market, although it's …fficult to see just what …gger it."

> **What has changed to produce the rosy forecasts? In recent months, almost everything.**

…t caused the market's …nto relative inactivity is …to discern. In part it was … exhausted. After the …ng of the Chinese-Bri…cord on Hong Kong's … in September 1984, the … Seng index gained 140 percent over a 12-month period. …last year's third quarter, trade and output figures were …ng and prices in the property sector, which accounts for …40 percent of the market's asset backing, had reached a …a. The local currency's link to the U.S. dollar further …ned investors' enthusiasm, as the dollar began to decline. …consequence, many of the offshore institutions that were …g the market began shifting funds to Tokyo and Europe, …potential currency gains added to the attraction of rallies. … last year, a net outflow of foreign funds was apparent. …he strength of local buying, the index has reached a record …hen — 1,865 on May 7 — but volume has been modest and … have remained within a narrow band. On Monday, the …Seng index ended at 1,761.52, a gain of 4.76 points. Volume …4 million Hong Kong dollars ($19.7 million), the lowest …er since a half-day session in late March.

WHAT HAS changed to produce the rosy forecasts? In recent months, almost everything. Export growth has averaged 18 percent monthly since March, and retained …ts, the best measure of capital spending here, are also …g up. Estimates of earnings growth among listed corpora…un to 30 percent. Closer to the market, Europe's rallies are …d, at least for the time being, and the slower decline of the …ollar has reduced concern about potential currency losses. …ndamentally, the outlook is very healthy," said Alan Har…s, an analyst at Hoare Govett. "We expect a Hang Seng of … by the end of the year."

…ther factor in such calculations is that Hong Kong stocks …mparatively cheap. An overall price/earnings ratio of 12 is … low end of the market's historic average and is well …th the current P/E of, say, 43 in Milan, one of Europe's … boom markets, or Singapore's 26.

…a P/E basis, Vickers da Costa predicts a Hang Seng of 3,000 …ear, probably the most bullish forecast among brokerages. …e market is simply waiting for the economy to catch up …t," said Carlton L. Poon, research director at Vickers. …n Hong Kong swings, it swings with a vengeance."

…ong the stocks favored are second-line property companies, …s Henderson, New World and Hang Lung, which analysts …e undervalued. But Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & …wn Co., Hong Kong Land Co. and Cheung Kong (Holding) …although selling at premiums, are still judged attractive. …lities are also frequently mentioned. Hong Kong Electric, … also has a presence in the property sector, and Hong Kong …hone, the top performer for the past year, are the most …ar among research analysts. Hong Kong Gas and China … & Power Co. also attract attention.

…hough a crisis among local banks appears to be over, bank

See MARKETS, Page 15

Currency Rates

…s Rates — *July 7*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
…am	2.445	3.764	112.635 *	35.34 *	0.1642 *	—	5.581 *	138.76 *	152.40 y
…(a)	44.44	68.45	20.4798	6.4080	2.9828 *	18.18	—	25.255	27.73 *
…t	2.1694	3.344	—	31.29 *	1.457 x	88.78 *	4.884 *	123.26 *	1.3545 *
…(b)	1.535	—	3.351	10.7280	2,397.50	3.7738	68.235	2.7825	246.675
	1,489.55	2,295.40	686.20	214.77	—	600.57	33.324	846.84	9.302
…k(c)	—	0.6536 ≈	2.19	7.8145	1,580.00	2.457	44.465	1.7875	162.25
	6.944	10.497	3.1986	—	4.4615 x	2.8397	15.622 *	3.9449	4.306 *
	159.15	247.80	73.46	23.06	10.75 *	65.37	359.74 *	90.97	—
	1.7663	2.7186	81.31 *	25.43 *	0.7186 *	72.215 *	3.9404 *	—	1.1017 *
	0.8896	0.6411	2.1445	6.8599	1,472.52	2.4154	43.9182	1.7307	158.088
	1.18793	0.77183	2.5771	8.24899	N.Q.	2.9045	52.7914	2.0916	188.881

…in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. …mercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one …) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. …buy one pound: $U.S.1.5295

…r Dollar Values

…y per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
…austral	0.86	Fin. markka	5.053	Mex. peso	634.00	Soviet ruble	0.704
…$	1.5497	Greek drac.	138.10	Norw. krone	7.433	Span. peseta	138.40
…chil.	15.24	Hong Kong $	7.8125	Phil. peso	20.48	Swed. krona	7.0625
…fr.	44.70	Indian rupee	12.35	Port. escudo	147.50	Taiwan $	38.07
…cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.751	Thai baht	26.155
…n $	1.3784	Irish £	0.7179	Sing. $	2.1845	Turkish lira	670.55
…yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4875	S. Afr. rand	2.5126	UAE dirham	3.673
…krone	8.0775	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2902	S. Kor. won	886.10	Venez. boliv.	18.45
…pound	1.33	Malay. ring.	2.62				

…: 1.1103 Irish £

…: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na… de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); …k (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

…ocurrency Deposits — *July 7*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
…1	6 ⅝-6 ¾	4 ½-4 ⅝	4⅝-4⅞	10 ⅝-10 ¾	7 ⅛-7 ¼	7⅜-7½	6 ⅝
…2s	6 ⅝-6 ¾	4 ½-4 ⅝	4 ⅝-4 ¾	10-10⅛	7⅛-7⅜	7 ⅛-7 ⅜	6¼
…3s	6 ⅝-6 ¾	4½-4⅝	4⅝-4⅞	9⅞-10	7⅛-7⅜	7 ⅛-7 ⅜	6 ⅝
…6s	6⅝-6¾	4 ½-4 ⅝	4¾-4⅞	9 ⅝-9 ¾	7⅛-7⅜	7¼-7⅜	6 ⅝
	6⅝-6¾	4⅝-4¾	4 ⅝-4 ¾	9⅝-9¾	7¼-7½	7¼-7⅜	6¼

…s: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

…Money Rates — *July 7*

…States	Close	Prev.
…t Rate	5½	6½
…l Funds	6 ⅝	6 13/16
…Rate	8½	8½
…Loan Rate	7¾	7¾
…per 90-179 days	6.45	6.55
…Treasury Bills	5.84	5.88
…Treasury Bills	5.82	5.93
…-59 days	6.40	6.45
…-89 days	6.35	6.40
…ermany		
…rd Rate	5.50	5.50
…ght Rate	4.70	4.60
…onth Interbank	4.60	4.60
…h Interbank	4.65	4.65
…h Interbank	4.70	4.75
…ntion Rate	7	7
…oney	7⅛	7⅛
…onth Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
…h Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
…h Interbank	7⅛	7⅛
…ase Rate	10	10
…oney	10⅛	11
…Treasury Bill	9 11/32	9 11/32
…h Interbank	9½	9½
…nt Rate	3½	3½
…oney	4½	4 9/16
…Interbank	4⅝	4⅝

…s: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit …ais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits — *July 7*

1 month	6⅞ - 7
2 months	6⅞ - 6⅞
3 months	6 ⅝ - 6 ⅞
6 months	6 ⅝ - 6 ⅞
1 year	6¾ - 6⅞

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — *July 7*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	6.56
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.464

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

July 7

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	345.30	344.70	+ 0.80
Luxembourg	344.75	—	+ 0.85
Paris (12.5 kilo)	345.76	344.44	+ 1.84
Zurich	345.40	344.80	+ 1.30
London	344.45	344.85	+ 1.05
New York	—	344.40	+ 0.30

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Lloyds Clears Hurdle

Gets Extension in Bid for Standard

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC won an assurance Monday that its £1.3-billion ($2-billion) bid for Standard Chartered PLC would not be blocked by a technicality, apparently clearing the way for the Lloyds offer to succeed.

The Panel on Takeovers and Mergers said it "would be inclined to take a favorable view" of a request by Lloyds for a "reasonable" period of extra time to complete the transaction if the bid attracts acceptances representing more than half of Standard's shares by Saturday, the final day of the offer.

Many banking analysts here have said that, if granted an extension, Lloyds probably would win control of Standard, whose lackluster profit record has left it vulnerable to a raid. A combination of the two would create Britain's biggest bank in terms of assets.

An extension will be needed because Lloyds will be unable to receive necessary U.S. regulatory approvals by Aug. 2, which would be the normal deadline for completion of the takeover under British rules.

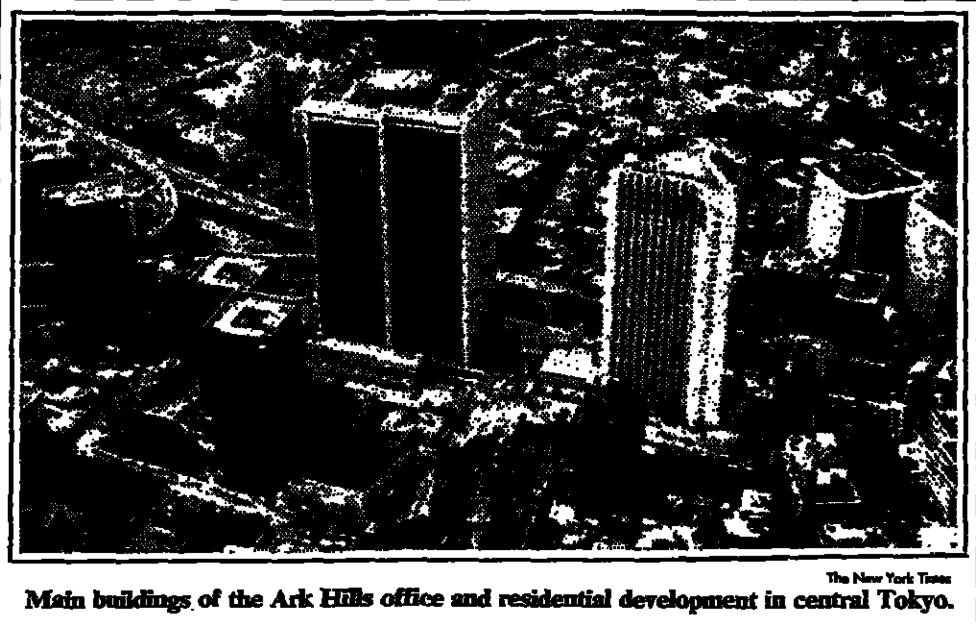
U.S. regulatory approvals are necessary for Lloyds to acquire Standard's Union Bank of California subsidiary. Lloyds said last week that it expected to receive the U.S. approvals by Aug. 16.

Standard, which has operations in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, has argued that Lloyds should have applied earlier for U.S. approval.

Lloyds countered that refusal to grant a short extension would rob shareholders of their chance to accept the bid. Many analysts agreed, arguing that the takeover code is designed to protect shareholders, not companies threatened by takeover bids.

Nicholas Jones, a financial adviser to Standard, asserted that the bank still could escape from Lloyds. "I don't think we've been relying on the panel to defeat the bid," he said. "We've been relying on our shareholders."

Standard shares closed Monday at 797 pence a share, down 7 pence from Friday.



The New York Times

Main buildings of the Ark Hills office and residential development in central Tokyo.

Mori's New Mark on Tokyo Skyline

Realtor's Ark Hills Project Is City's Biggest in Years

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Taikichiro Mori has left his mark all over central Tokyo — literally. On most of the real estate developer's buildings, which seem to sprout like bamboo throughout the Toranomon business district, Mr. Mori has affixed a sign bearing his name and the building's number. He started in 1957 with Mori Building One, and he is up to 45.

NYT

Taikichiro Mori

Mr. Mori has been the dominant force in transforming Toranomon in little more than a generation from a sleepy neighborhood of old wooden houses and twisting streets to a bustling commercial district of glass, concrete and brick. Now, with the unveiling of his nearby Ark Hills complex — the largest Tokyo development project in many years — the 82-year-old builder is extending his reach.

Mr. Mori is expanding at a time when the price of prime center-city land is soaring, along with demand for office and residential space. The profits for those providing the space are also rising sharply. Mr. Mori's company, which he founded and still owns, earned $299 million in the fiscal year that ended in March, and predicts that its earnings will jump to $439 million in the current year.

Mr. Mori's style is distinctly Japanese. He numbers his buildings, he says, just as Japanese often name their children the equivalent of "number one child" and "number two child," and he views his buildings like children.

Like so many Japanese business executives, Mr. Mori talks a great deal about social good and much less about profit. To build his empire, he spent years patiently persuading homeowners to cooperate, relying on human relationships.

Ark Hills — a 440,000-square-foot (40,755-square-meter) complex of office towers, shopping arcades and apartment buildings that also includes a hotel, concert hall and television studio — took 17 years to complete. Nearly 15 years of that time was spent courting the land's owners, about 500 people whose homes or shops lay scattered over the site. The development lies outside Toranomon, toward the Akasaka-Roppongi area that stretches out from the business district. Its name stands for Akasaka-Roppongi Knot, or linkage.

The 602 employees of Mori Building Co. do not do anything so crass as to knock on doors offering people money to move. Instead, Mr. Mori has taught employees that they must first earn the trust of the residents.

In Ark Hills, as the company gradually bought up sites, employees moved into the vacant homes. They participated in neighborhood festivals and cleanup days and helped older residents with shopping and other tasks.

"Of course they are living in a very quiet, Japanese style," Mr. Mori said. "But we think we have to change Tokyo in order to live in the new era, and we believe that doing that would be good for the society and for the owners. We talk together about how the profit from the renovation could be passed on to owners. We can offer them a part ownership of the building, or we can move them to other areas."

Although the Ark Hills homeowners and shopkeepers resisted the plan at first, Mr. Mori eventually won everyone over, with the help of concessions. A former sushi shop owner now operates a

See REALTOR, Page 15

Election Signals Continuation of Japan's Policies

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The ruling party's landslide victory in Sunday's national elections will signal no basic shift in Japan's economic course but could mean greater progress in trade issues and in restructuring Japan's economy, diplomats and economists said Monday.

After the Liberal Democratic Party's victory, the yen gained against the dollar and foreign-exchange dealers predicted it would continue to rise. The yen, which had been moving up in recent days, reached a record high on Monday, touching 158.90 before closing at 159.15 to the dollar.

Although the voters appeared to have given a decisive mandate to the Liberal Democratic Party, specific policy initiatives may await the fate of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who many analysts expect will use the victory to argue for an extension of his term, which expires this October.

Diplomats and economists said the victory would give Mr. Nakasone a freer hand to carry out several key policies, including economic restructuring and tax reform.

Mr. Nakasone came into office endorsing what he called "administrative reform" — holding down government spending, denationalizing companies such as Nippon Telegraph & Telephone and Japan National Railways and easing government regulations. Mr. Nakasone has also supported opening Japan's markets to foreign goods.

Diplomats and economists believe that Mr. Nakasone now may be able to move faster toward those goals. They said he would have a better of chance of overcoming political resistance to restructuring the economy, allowing it to rely less on exports and more on domestic demand for economic growth — a step the United States and other nations have called on Japan to take.

"Progress on trade issues should be less laborious, because the ability of small groups of lawmakers to block trade relief in order to protect very small local interests will be reduced," a Western diplomat said.

"No matter who forms the next government, the substantial Liberal Democratic Party victory should make the implementation of the measures called for in the Maekawa report smoother and more decisive," he said.

The Maekawa report called for such economic restructuring.

Economists also predicted that the government would take at least modest steps to stimulate the economy, which slowed by half a percentage point in the first quarter.

Given the slowing economy, which has been largely a result of the present government's decision to push up the value of the yen, some analysts had speculated that the Liberal Democratic Party might suffer at the polls. Instead, economists said, voters apparently felt that the party was the only one capable of improving the economy.

"People do realize that there will be economic difficulties ahead and they think that a strong government is called for," said Kazuo Nukazawa, director of the international economic department of the Keidanren, a powerful business group.

Mr. Nakasone was also expected to press ahead with a plan to cut income taxes. Tax reform became one of the few issues of the election campaign, as Mr. Nakasone and other party politicians repeatedly promised not to enact a value-added tax.

Analysts said, however, that Mr. Nakasone had chosen his words carefully enough so that he might have room to institute some sort of indirect tax to make up for the revenues that would be lost by a tax cut.

"I think Mr. Nakasone has gained quite a free hand at the moment," said Nobumitsu Kagami, chief economist of Nomura Investment Management Co. "He will certainly begin to talk about tax increases and take some measures to broaden the tax base."

Industry Growth In China Slowed To 4.9% in Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's industrial growth slackened to a moderate 4.9 percent for the first half of 1986, Xinhua News Agency reported Monday.

The rate was well below the annual target of 8 percent in China's 1986-1990 economic plan, the official agency said.

The economy has cooled drastically since the first half of 1985, when growth was 23.1 percent after a boom in capital investment and light industrial production.

Industrial output for the six-month period was $134 billion, Xinhua said.

The China Daily newspaper reported that the service sector had revenue of 176.7 billion yuan ($47.76 billion at current rates) in 1985, up from 95.8 billion in 1980. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Montedison SpA To Buy Control Of Fermenta AB

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The founder and principal stockholder of Fermenta AB, the Swedish biotechnology concern, said Monday that he was selling out to Montedison SpA of Italy in a transaction that would be worth at least 2 billion kronor ($283 million).

Refaat el-Sayed said at a news conference that he was bitterly disappointed by the way he had been treated after the breakdown in February of an arrangement between Fermenta and AB Volvo to form a major pharmaceuticals company.

The transaction collapsed after Mr. Sayed admitted that he had lied about having advanced degrees in microbiology from Swedish and U.S. universities.

"I am very disappointed about the way I have been treated by Volvo and also by the rest of the Swedish business community. Now I am selling to Montedison; I think the company will develop well in the future," he said.

The managing director of Montedison, Giorgio Porta, also attended the news conference. Montedison is a large pharmaceuticals and chemicals groups.

Mr. Sayed said that Montedison had offered to buy his private stake in the company, which amounts to 80 percent of the voting rights and 43 percent of the issued capital. The company is a leading producer of raw penicillin and has in the last two years grown dramatically.

He said Montedison had offered to pay 160 kronor per share for Fermenta restricted B shares and 180 kronor for unrestricted B shares.

Trading in Fermenta was suspended Monday on the Stockholm Stock Exchange. Its restricted B shares closed last Friday at 143 kronor and the unrestricted B at 165 kronor.

Mr. Sayed controls Fermenta through his large holding of A shares. In Sweden, A shares have 10 times more voting rights than B shares. Mr. Sayed said later that he was still negotiating the price of his A shares with Montedison.

Fermenta officials said Mr. Sayed owned 4 million of the 6 million A shares issued and about 11 million of the 28.21 million B shares.

The Egyptian-born Mr. Sayed built Fermenta from a small company in 1982 into what became last year the star of the Stockholm stock exchange.

In the past five months, however, Mr. Sayed has had to weather a series of major setbacks, including stock-exchange fines, accusations of insider trading and the breakdown of the deal with Volvo.

The abortive Fermenta-Volvo transaction was later investigated by the Stockholm exchange, which fined Fermenta a maximum 10 times its annual exchange fee for breaching stock market rules.

German Sentenced to Prison Over Near-Collapse of Bank

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Ferdinand von Galen, a former banker, was sentenced on Monday to 45 months in jail for breach of trust in the near-failure of Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

Presiding Judge Gernot Bockelmann said Mr. Galen's neglect of his duties caused some of his partners in the once prestigious private bank to lose about 50 million Deutsche marks (about $23 million at current rates).

The sentence will come into force next Monday. Mr. Galen had already served 15 months in custody before being released on 10-million DM bail in March. The period will be counted against his sentence.

Judge Bockelmann recommended that Mr. Galen serve only half of his sentence and do so on a day-release basis. The defense said this would leave Mr. Galen with around seven months in jail.

Mr. Galen, 50, was a senior partner in SMH. The bank was rescued by a consortium of West German banks when it was found to be overexposed to a construction equipment group, IBH Holding AG, in November 1983. The rescue cost about 700 million DM.

Last week, the prosecution dropped charges of fraud against Mr. Galen involving SMH creditor banks after he had admitted breach of trust.

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Dividend Notice

A dividend of US$ 0.07 per share will be paid on or after July 10, 1986, to shareholders of record on June 26, 1986, against surrender of coupon n° 7.

By order of the Board of Directors

Paying Agent:
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
43, boulevard Royal, L-2955 Luxembourg

THE ESTABLISHMENT TRUST
SICAV
Luxembourg, 43, boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B 21.743

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Annual General Meeting which is going to be held on 17th July 1986 at 11.00 o'clock at the head office, with the following agenda:

1. Attendance.
2. Chairman.
3. Quorum.
4. Directors' Report.
5. Auditor's Report.
6. Financial statements.
7. Discharge to Directors and Statutory Auditors.
8. Statutory appointments.
9. Any other business.
10. Termination.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed by a simple majority of the shareholders present or represented.

The Board of Directors

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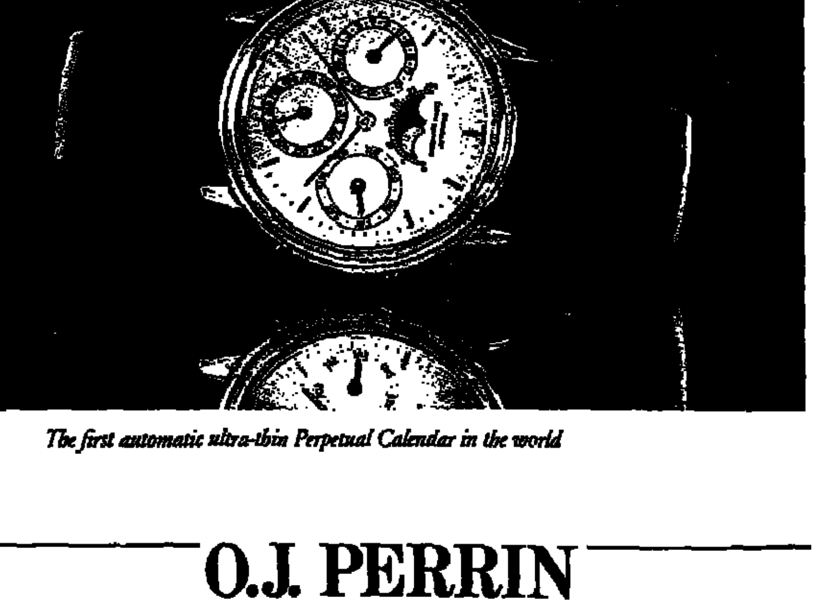

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MEGÈVE: Hôtel Mont-Blanc CRANS-SUR-SIERRE: «Les Trois Vétérans»

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 37

NEW LOWS 43

Harmstorf's Shipyards Put Into Receivership

Reuters

HAMBURG — Harmstorf AG, one of West Germany's major shipping groups, put its three shipyards into receivership Monday, a spokesman said.

"This step has become inevitable, because of the group's desperate financial situation," the spokesman said. "A continuation of the group as a whole is impossible because of dramatically worsened market conditions."

The spokesman said the group's shipping companies, C. Fr. Duncker, Ludwig Dittmers, AF Harmstorf, International Transport Management Beerederungs, and its shipping lines, Hamburg West-Afrika, America-Africa Line, Break Bulk & Container Line, would also go into receivership.

The company, West Germany's fourth-largest shipping group, said it was trying to save most of the group's 3,000 jobs, but industry sources said Harmstorf would probably have to lay off its entire work force.

West German Oil Bill To Be Halved in 1986

The Associated Press

BONN — West Germany will cut in half its bill for imported oil in 1986, paying 35 billion Deutsche marks ($17 billion) less than it did in 1985, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

The ministry estimated that the drop in oil prices in the past year would result in savings for the average West German household of about one percent of its overall income. The ministry also said international oil prices would not increase soon without a sharp, sudden increase in demand worldwide.

A separate government study, released by the Federal Information Office, said Western industrialized nations consumed 1.7 percent less oil in the past year than in the preceding 12-month period.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 7

Grains · Metals · Livestock · Food · Financial · Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	975.80 f	966.70 f
Reuters	1,434.40	1,438.20
D.J. Futures	111.72	112.57
Com. Research Bureau	199.34	200.66

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Paris Commodities

July 7

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	1,210	1,165	1,165	1,175	— 50
Oct	1,255	1,208	1,208	1,215	— 54
Dec	1,250	1,250	1,235	1,255	— 47
Mar	1,350	1,295	1,288	1,300	— 58
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	1,345	— 58
Aug	1,410	1,385	1,380	1,390	— 45

Est. vol.: 2,492 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 918 lots. Open interest: 28,314

COCOA
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,380	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,400	—	+ 12
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	—	+ 16
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	—	+ 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	—	+ 15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,465	—	+ 5

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1 lots. Open interest: 179

COFFEE
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,600	1,700	— 50
Sep	1,754	1,700	1,712	1,725	— 27
Nov	1,785	1,746	1,745	1,750	— 47
Jan	1,806	1,806	1,760	—	— 35
Mar	1,830	1,820	1,785	1,830	— 47
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,800	1,850	— 35
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,830	—	— 30

Est. vol.: 123 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 66 lots. Open interest: 944

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Asian Commodities

July 7

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Aug	347.00	346.60	346.30	345.50
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	347.90	347.10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	349.30	348.50

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Aug	203.00	205.00	202.00	204.50
Sep	205.00	206.00	204.50	206.50
Oct	206.00	207.00	205.50	207.50
Nov	207.00	208.00	206.50	208.50
Dec	208.00	209.00	207.50	209.50

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Aug	172.50	173.00	172.00	172.50
RSS 1 Sep	172.50	173.00	172.00	172.50
RSS 2 Aug	170.50	172.50	170.00	172.00
RSS 3 Aug	168.50	170.50	168.00	170.00
RSS 4 Aug	165.50	167.50	165.00	167.00
RSS 5 Aug	160.50	162.50	160.00	162.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jly	551.00	570.00	555.00	557.00
Aug	551.00	560.00	550.00	535.00
Sep	548.00	550.00	548.00	551.00
Oct	548.00	550.00	548.00	552.00
Nov	545.00	548.00	540.00	550.00
Dec	546.00	548.00	540.00	550.00
Jan	540.00	560.00	535.00	560.00
Mar	540.00	560.00	535.00	560.00
May	540.00	570.00	540.00	570.00

Volume: 38 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Commodities

July 7

SUGAR
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Aug	133.00	121.00	123.00	124.00	132.80	133.20
Oct	143.00	130.80	133.00	133.20	142.80	143.00
Dec	136.80	136.40	138.00	139.00	147.60	148.00
Mar	155.80	145.00	146.00	146.80	156.60	156.80
May	155.20	149.60	150.20	150.60	160.40	161.00
Aug	153.80	152.80	154.00	155.20	165.40	166.00
Oct	161.40	158.40	158.00	159.20	170.20	171.00

Volume: 4,121 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jly	1,290	1,268	1,287	1,289	1,261	1,264
Sep	1,325	1,291	1,320	1,322	1,292	1,293
Dec	1,362	1,332	1,360	1,361	1,332	1,333
Mar	1,390	1,364	1,388	1,390	1,363	1,364
May	1,406	1,394	1,403	1,408	1,382	1,384
Jly	1,420	1,405	1,420	1,423	1,396	1,402
Sep	1,436	1,422	1,435	1,443	1,417	1,419

Volume: 3,193 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jly	1,600	1,572	1,596	1,601	1,605	1,610
Sep	1,633	1,600	1,630	1,633	1,642	1,644
Nov	1,670	1,640	1,664	1,666	1,675	1,679
Jan	1,705	1,675	1,700	1,710	1,712	1,718
Mar	1,730	1,710	1,725	1,740	1,740	1,745
May	1,766	1,739	1,750	1,770	1,770	1,780
Jly	1,775	1,773	1,780	1,800	1,780	1,800

Volume: 2,022 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jly	94.50	92.75	92.75	93.00	93.75	94.00
Aug	97.75	96.00	97.50	97.75	97.25	97.50
Sep	101.00	99.00	100.25	100.50	100.25	100.50
Oct	105.00	103.00	104.00	104.75	104.25	104.75
Nov	108.00	107.00	107.00	108.00	107.50	108.00
Dec	110.00	109.50	107.50	110.25	107.50	100.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	110.50	112.50	108.00	115.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	110.50	118.50	110.00	117.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	112.00	121.00	111.00	120.00

Volume: 2,250 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

July 7

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	734.50	735.50	737.00	738.00
Forward	745.50	746.00	743.00	743.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	894.00	895.00	910.00	911.00
Forward	905.50	906.00	906.00	907.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	861.00	863.00	868.00	870.00
Forward	883.00	885.00	890.00	892.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	253.50	254.00	255.00	256.00
Forward	256.50	257.00	256.00	257.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2525.00	2530.00	2480.00	2485.00
Forward	2570.00	2580.00	2515.00	2520.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	329.00	330.00	324.00	326.00
Forward	337.25	337.50	332.00	334.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	460.00	465.00	475.00	480.00

Source: AP.

Cash Prices

July 7

Commodity and Unit	Mon.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.87	1.45
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.66	0.68
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71	70-71
Lead Spot, lb	22½-24	19-21
Copper elect., lb	67-68¼	65-68
Tin (Straits)*, lb	3.5153	6.1887
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.41	0.44-.47
Palladium, oz	111-113	97-99
Silver N.Y., oz	5.075	6.010

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

July 7

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.87	5.85	6.04	6.07
6-month bill	5.84	5.82	6.10	6.09
1-year bill	5.89	5.87	6.23	6.22

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	101 6/32	101 8/32	7.15	7.17

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 153.53
Change for the day: + 0.16
Average yield: 7.34 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

S&P 100 Index Options

July 7

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Puts-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct
205	31	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅞	—
210	27½	22½	—	—	1/16	⅜	⅝	—
215	20	15¾	22½	—	1/16	¾	1⅝	—
220	10⅛	12½	15	—	¼	1 9/16	2 9/16	3⅛
225	6	7⅞	11¼	14	15/16	2¾	4	5
230	2⅝	5⅛	7⅝	10½	2⅝	4⅞	6½	6⅞
235	1	3⅛	5	8	5⅝	8	9¼	7⅞
240	⅜	1⅝	3⅛	6	10⅛	11½	12½	—
245	⅛	⅞	2⅛	3½	15⅛	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛
250	1/16	5/16	1⅜	2⅛	16	18	16	—
255	1/16	—	15/16	1⅛	—	—	—	—

Total call volume 331,565
Total call open int. 511,398
Total put volume 311,431
Total put open int. 572,398
Index:
High 228.26 Low 220.42 Close 220.81 — 7.43
Source: CBOE.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

NEC

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2.34 T	2.26 T
Profits	27,190.	67,140.
Per Share	19.60	48.87

T: trillion

United States

Federal Co.

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	317.7	326.2
Net Income	9.51	10.63
Per Share	0.58	0.66
Year	**1986**	**1985**
Revenue	1,238.	1,280.
Net Income	36.7	35.6
Per Share	2.24	2.18

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

July 7

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
44	2.22	2.85	—	0.41	0.86	1.15
45	1.54	2.24	2.71	0.72	1.22	1.52
46	1.00	1.71	2.22	1.17	1.67	1.97
47	0.63	1.32	1.80	1.78	2.25	—
48	0.37	0.98	1.45	2.51	2.88	—
49	n.a.	0.72	—	3.34	—	—

Estimated total vol. n.a.
Calls: Thu. vol. 3,454 open int. 45,647
Puts: Thu. vol. 1,558 open int. 36,927
Source: CME.

Currency Options

July 7

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Dividends

July 7

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK SPLIT				
Penn Traffic Co — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
EC Inc	Q	.08	7-31	7-9
Royal Bnk of Canada	Q	.50	8-22	7-24

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

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A Selling Northwest f of Booking System

Associated Press

ORK — Northwest Air- uy a 50-percent interest World Airlines' PARS ed reservation system nsands of travel agents ghts, both airlines an- onday.

e of the agreement was d, but it comes against nd of severe financial r TWA and efforts by to expand into the com- servation business.

the third-largest airline- puterized booking ser- f the Sabre system of Airlines and Apollo sys- ited Airlines. Carl C. n took control of TWA year, had said he might part of PARS, which timate is worth up to n.

approximately 22,000 agents that use these book flights for clients, rcent use Sabre, 30 per- ollo and 12 percent use

ms can make reserva- st airlines and are con- cial to the industry, be- cause about 70 percent of all passengers book tickets through travel agents. But some airlines have charged that the systems are often biased so that the owners are most likely to get the reservations.

Under the TWA-Northwest agreement, PARS will be split into a services company and marketing company by Aug. 1, of which each airline will own half.

The services unit will maintain the computer facilities of TWA and Northwest. The marketing unit will attempt to attract new travel-agent subscribers.

Analysts said such an agreement was not a surprise, particularly because of the fragile finances of TWA, which has suffered from industrywide fare wars, declining passenger loads and a costly flight-attendants strike.

TWA posted losses of $193.1 million last year and $169 million in the first quarter of 1986, and is expected to report a similar loss for the second quarter.

Northwest, financially one of the strongest U.S. airlines, is in the process of buying Republic Airlines for $884 million.

West German Is To Be Hal

sistent Oversupply uds Copper Prospects

athan P. Hicks
York Times Service

ORK — Although tenta- greements at some cop- nies last week eased trike this summer, the S. copper companies face a number of prob- alysts and experts say e industry in the dol- ome time.

ide oversupply of cop- , keeping prices de- spite of the U.S. eco- covery. The major countries continue to nge amounts of copper their debts.

oducers — Chile, Peru, nes, Zaire and Zambia r costs that are dramat- than those of U.S. com- perate on land that has that is considered bet- expensive to mine.

ook for copper mining n this country is grim," s D. Kaufmann, a pro- neral economics at the hool of Mines.

mann noted that many ican countries mine ore rcent to 4 percent cop- ed with less than 1 per- y mines in the United t means that the costs copper in this country er," he said.

roducers acknowledged ave remained low, but t the outlook for the as somewhat brighter ecasts offered by many ey have made considera- ss in cutting their pro- ts, they said, and recent ssions would help re- urther.

The producers also predicted that demand would rise as new uses for copper develop — although not to historical peak levels.

"Prices are still depressed, yet world inventories of copper are at their lowest point in some time," said Richard W. Pendleton, senior vice president of Phelps Dodge Corp. "That's a good sign." Phelps Dodge would not disclose its production costs, but the company said it had cut its copper-making expenses by 33 percent since 1981, while producing 20 percent more copper.

Phelps Dodge is one of only two copper producers to make a profit in the first quarter of this year, and analysts predict that it and Newmont Mining Corp. will be the only profitable companies in the industry this year.

"This year, I think that copper companies will find profitability a little hard to come by," said Robert L. Decker, a copper analyst with Duff & Phelps Inc. in Chicago. He predicted that price increases were going to be more difficult to come by in the future.

Copper is now selling for about 66 cents a pound, roughly the same level as about a year ago.

According to the Colorado School of Mines, about 10 percent of the United States copper demand is from the automobile industry, and electrical and telecommunications uses account for more than 50 percent.

As fiber optics are used to replace copper wiring in the telecommunications industry and aluminum is used increasingly to replace copper parts in cars, Mr. Decker and others believe that copper consumption will continue to decline.

t German Sugar Firms ounce Plans to Merge

Reuters

HEIM, West Germany sche Zucker AG, West largest sugar producer, ay it plans to merge with k Franken GmbH.

eck, management board Süddeutsche Zucker, Südzucker, said that a al change in the struc- European sugar industry the intended takeover. ger must be approved by many's cartel office.

k said the management Südzucker and Franken- Zuckerfabrik Franken is pect to put detailed posals to their supervi- s by the autumn.

West German sugar pro- ust adjust to rapid changes in the European sugar industry, triggered by the Italian Ferruzzi group.

Ferruzzi has acquired an almost 50-percent stake in the French sugar company Beghin-Say SA, and plans to take over British Sugar PLC, a subsidiary of S&W Berisford PLC.

An agreement with the cartel office to dissolve Südzucker's and Frankenzucker's joint domestic sales organization by June 30 has weakened the south German sugar industry against producers from the north of the country, Mr. Fleck said.

Südzucker produced about 970,000 metric tons (1.07 million short tons) of sugar in the year ended Feb. 28, the company said.

Revenue totaled 1.45 billion Deutsche marks ($668 million).

Bosch Would Consider Joining ITT-CGE Firm

Reuters

STUTTGART — Robert Bosch GmbH said Monday that it would consider participation in a planned telecommunications joint venture between ITT Corp. and France's Cie. Générale d'Electricité if asked.

Bosch's chief executive, Marcus Bierich, said: "We are fairly certain that we will be asked to consider this topic."

ITT and state-owned CGE said on Wednesday they had agreed to join their telecommunications businesses to form the world's second-largest company in the field, behind American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The venture must be approved by the French government.

Thirty percent of the new company will be owned by ITT and 70 percent by a European holding company set up by CGE, Société Générale de Belgique, and Spain's telephone company, Compañia Telefónica. Mr. Bierich said Bosch's subsidiary Telefonbau & Normalzeit Lehner & Co. could take part in the European side.

Volvo Canada Plans New Plant

Reuters

TORONTO — Volvo Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of Volvo AB of Sweden, said Monday it would build a 10-million Canadian dollar ($7.25-million) automobile assembly plant in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to replace a 20-year-old plant there.

The company said it expected the plant to be operational in late 1987 and to produce about 10,000 Volvo 740 series cars a year.

It said the new plant was needed because the 740 series cars were more complex and required more space to build than previous models.

Finland's Amer Group Is Looking Abroad for Acquisitions

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — Amer Group, the Finnish tobacco, consumer and sporting goods company, is looking abroad for acquisitions in fields related to its main businesses, according to its chairman and chief executive, Heikki Salonen.

"We've studied about 100 companies in Europe and the U.S. and have done detailed studies of some 20," Mr. Salonen said. "We have a good cash situation, and sometime, maybe at the end of this year, we will be ready to make acquisitions, though it is too early to say in which business area."

Analysts have called Amer Group one of the most interesting Finnish shares for foreign investors, although the group's foreign and export business has been limited. It has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1984.

Mr. Salonen said his thoughts about further foreign listings have ranged from New York to Tokyo, but official action would have to wait until any future acquisitions prove successful, or 1987-88 at the earliest.

"We have no plans for any new share issues, but you must be in more places than just London," he said. "We have had more investors from the U.S than from London itself. It might be good to be in New York or in Tokyo or in both, but these are just ideas."

Amer's traditional businesses are tobacco products — including the license production of Marlboro, Finland's leading brand — ice hockey equipment, paper selling and printing and publishing. The company was founded in 1950 by Finnish academic and student organizations as a distributor of tobacco products. These groups still hold controlling interests in Amer.

Since the 1984 acquisition of Korpivaara, the distributor of Toyota, Citroën and Suzuki vehicles in Finland, sales by this subsidiary alone have risen to account for 59 percent of fiscal 1984-85 sales of 2.483 billion markkaa (about $500 million).

In the year ended Aug. 31, 1985, Amer reported after-tax profit of 130 million markkaa, up 88.4 percent from 69 million markkaa in fiscal 1983-84, when sales totaled 875 million markkaa.

"The possible acquisitions we are looking at will be outside Finland, or perhaps in Finland, but not outside today's business areas," Mr. Salonen said. "It is too much risk to go outside Finland if we don't know the business."

Hinting at possible areas for expanding Amer abroad, he said, "There are some special areas in which we manage well. The paper business is not out, for instance, paper wholesaling in the U.S. or some European countries."

With about 40 percent of the wholesale paper market in Finland, Amer could apply its management and sales techniques to improve what Mr. Salonen called "old-fashioned" foreign companies.

Another area Amer is looking at, Mr. Salonen said, is "the leisure business, where we are looking for a good brand name that is international already."

Analysts say that sporting equipment, Amer's most international business, with 90 percent of sales outside Finland, is the one unit facing long-term difficulties. The largest manufacturer of ice hockey equipment in Europe, Amer produces its Kobo and Canadien brands of hockey sticks in Finland and Quebec.

"The sporting goods division's problems cannot be solved over the short term," Kim Lindstroem, an analyst for Unitas Ltd., a stock brokerage owned by Union Bank of Finland, wrote in a recent analysis of Amer Group. "Other manufacturers in the same business in Finland have also come up against severe difficulties."

Amer has already tested the formula of buying an internationally known brand with its 1985 acquisition of Oy Marimekko, a manufacturer of designer clothes and textiles.

"The Marimekko business is expanding," Mr. Salonen said. "We are opening four retail shops in the U.S., and that's a good starting point, perhaps, for building a franchise system."

Mr. Lindstroem wrote of fluctuating profitability at Marimekko in the years before the Amer takeover, but in London, Brian Knox of Kleinwort, Grieveson Ltd., expressed confidence that the "smart management" at Amer could get steady profits from the company.

Another good foreign market for Amer, as for many Finnish companies, is the Soviet Union.

In October, the group's Amersoft software subsidiary will sponsor a personal computer-applications seminar in Moscow. This, Amersoft officials say, could open the market for selling Micropro's popular Wordstar word-processing program in Russian.

Another spin-off from the seminar could be contracts to train Soviet users of other software, such as Lotus Corp.'s 1-2-3 spreadsheets and integrated software. The Amer Institute, a group affiliate, runs training courses for the software in Finland.

Mr. Salonen said, however, that he wanted to avoid dependence on Soviet trade. "Ten percent of total business for the Soviet Union is enough," he said.

Nonetheless, a recent acquisition for Amer's communications and publishing business was Finnreklama, a specialty printing company whose business is exclusively with the Soviet Union. Finnreklama prints color art books and other books for high-quality domestic sales or export by the Soviet Union.

COMPANY NOTES

Bausch & Lomb Inc. has acquired Dr. Mann Pharma, the leading maker of ophthalmic pharmaceuticals in West Germany, for about $97 million. Dr. Mann had 1985 sales of about $26 million.

Beecham Group PLC, a manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and consumer products, said it had sold Ace Comb Co. and its Australian soft-drinks business for £12 million ($18.5 million). Ace was purchased by Goody Products Inc., and the soft-drinks business by Amatil Group, an Australian company.

Caterpillar Inc. has reached a tentative agreement with the United Auto Workers union on a new contract covering about 16,200 employees. The details are expected to be made known at UAW ratification meetings on Tuesday.

Goodman Fielder Ltd. of Australia said its subsidiary, Allied Mills Ltd., had sold its entire 23.29-million-share holding in Arnotts Ltd., the foods company, for about 105 million Australian dollars ($66 million). The holding was about 20 percent of Arnotts' issued shares.

Hitachi Ltd. of Japan has received a license from Fairchild Semiconductor of the United States to make its new logic integrated circuit. It is the first Japanese company to produce the new circuit.

Impala Pacific Corp. of Hong Kong has acquired a 20.8-percent stake, or 5 million shares, in Goode Durrant & Murray Group PLC for £5 million from United Kingdom Temperance & General Provident Institution of London. Goode is a trading, property and financial services company.

A.H. Robins Co. has offered to set up a trust to help settle claims against its faulty Dalkon shield. Robins would make a payment of $50 million to the trust after approval and a payment of $50 million six months later. The balance of a still undetermined settlement would be paid in over 10 years.

Tung shipping group has reached agreement with Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. to discontinue legal proceedings against the group's chairman, C.H. Tung, and its unit, Island Navigation Corp. It said the accord cleared the way for the restructuring of the Tung group's $2.68-billion debt.

Westpac Banking Corp. of Australia has agreed in principle to acquire Wm. E. Pollock Government Securities Inc., one of the primary dealers in the U.S. government securities market, for about $115 million. The agreement is subject to U.S. and Australian regulatory approvals.

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JUNE 1986

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Net Asset Value on July 3, 1986

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Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
6⅝	2⅝	ADI				196	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	12⅝	AL Labs	.18	.8	25	84	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
16⅛	10⅝	AMC s	.10	.7	26	4	13⅝	13½	13½	
8⅝	3¼	AM Intl			11	1774	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	

T

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
7¼	4⅝	T Bar	.33t	5.7	41	83	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	TEC	.14	3.7		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	4⅛	TIE				1089	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
11⅛	5⅝	TII			37	17	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜

Y

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
10⅝	5⅝	YankCo			15	87	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
9½	7⅛	YnkCo pf	1.15	12.8		21	9⅛	9	9	

Z

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
6⅝	3⅝	Zimer				11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

BA's Atlantic Revenues Off £80 Million in Period

The Associated Press

LONDON — British Airways said Monday that its North Atlantic revenues dropped by £80 million ($123.7 million) in April, May and June, during a wave of cancellations prompted largely by fears of terrorism.

The state-owned airline's chief executive, Colin Marshall, said BA's recent promotional campaign in the United States had been a success but he acknowledged that British Airways was carrying 50,000 passengers a week on North Atlantic routes. That meant that on the average, aircraft were flying just over half full.

The April-through-June slump, a 12-percent fall against the corresponding quarter in 1985, has been blamed on the general decline in airline travel after a string of disasters, the reluctance of Americans to travel for fear of terrorist attacks, and fears over lingering radioactivity from the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

At a news conference, Mr. Marshall said, "A few weeks ago, our Atlantic business was running anything up to 25 percent below last year's level. Already, we have pulled back to about 10 percent below last year, and our current level of forward bookings is right back to normal for the time of year."

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 11

BRT Realty, CasmoCore, GouldLP n, Helmi[illegible], Hampin Ind, Hillwest n, PGE 232pfJ, PhilLo, Servisco, SCE org plA, SwiftEngy

NEW LOWS 25

ADI El, AmRoyalty, ChiefDev g, ConsEF[illegible], DamsEngy A, DamsEngy B, DirectAcn, Ducom, EnvyDevl, ESD, PfAustralia, Grahan, GranEx n g, GuildMtg n, IRE Fnd n, ImderC[illegible], JohnstwnAm, LaerPfPor, MCO Res, MatrlR[illegible], Medicore wt, NV Home n, NumacOil, Oakwd[illegible], WonelLob B

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AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 234.48
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 930.22
-(d) Conbar SF 1471.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1281.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1557.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1364.00
-(d) Grobar SF 1183.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1845.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
-(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1087.75
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1054.60
-(r) Multicurrency Yen YEN 200,494.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
-(w) Interbond Fund $ 159.13*
-(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.67
-(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.86
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.60
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 16.14
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 12.08
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
-(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 16.43
-(w) Diverbond SF 86.90
-(w) FIF-America $ 21.30
-(w) FIF-Europe $ 23.05
-(w) FIF-International $ 15.24
-(w) FIF-Pacific $ 28.46
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 127.88
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 223.38
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 1082.94
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 0.900*
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr. $ 12.01*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf. $ 1.536
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf. £ 1.536
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd. $ 1.275*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.617
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency £ 15.92
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd. $ 2.288
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.234
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$ $ 11.64
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.687
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.991
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
-(d) $ Money Market $ 10.46
-(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 26.45
-(w) $ Bond $ 11.01
-(w) Non-$ Bond DM 28.07
-(w) Global Equity $ 12.41
-(w) Global Bond $ 10.04
-(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 10.06
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 59.30
-(w) Capital Italia SA $ 28.95
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1090.87
(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1055.91
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1002.01
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) Actions Suisses SF 499.00
-(d/s15u) Bond Valor Swf SF 108.10
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 112.35
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 125.72
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 109.02
-(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10,843.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 140.65
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 154.28
-(d) Canasec SF 598.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 78.75
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 126.25
-(d) CS Gold Valor $ 93.26
-(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1150.70
-(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1088.60
-(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1115.67
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y103390.00
-(d) Energie-Valor SF 138.25
-(fs15ud) Ussec SF 825.00
-(d) Europa-Valor SF 193.25
-(d) Pacific-Valor SF 193.00
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 149.80
-(m) Winchester Diversified $ 25.21*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 8.77
-(m) Winchester Frontier $ 154.43
-(w) Winchester Holdings FF 114.10
$ 12.92
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd. $ 111.09
-(w) Worldwide Securities $ 46.81
-(w) Worldwide Special $ 2439.45
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
-+(d) Concentra DM 35.01
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 84.42
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.St. Helier:0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 12.41 Offer $12.802*
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 14.72 Offer $ 15.182
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5298
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.9958*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.4549
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0457*

-(w) Long Term $ 28.61
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
-(w) F&C Atlantic $ 17.60
-(w) F&C European $ 24.58
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 46.08
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 66.57
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 102.80
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 21.34
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 102.17
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 105.14
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 12.89
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 13.51
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 133.60
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 40.20*
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund s/a $ 11.31
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 36.12
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 18.89
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 217.96
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 23.26
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 55.29
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
-(w) Dollar Income $ 7.96
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. £ 96.30*
-(w) Gold Income $ 8.91
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 5.28
-(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.39
GEFINOR FUNDS
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 652.02
-(w) Scottish World Fund £ 167.71
-(w) State St. American $ 200.69
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22355530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 128.48
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 184.42
-(w) GAMerica Inc $ 222.55
-(w) GAM Australia Inc $ 106.30
-(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 154.84
-(w) GAMbit Fund Inc $ 99.13
-(w) GAM Ermitage $ 21.80
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc $ 10.90
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 152.70
-(w) GAM France Inc Fr 966.08
-(w) GAM Global Fund $ 103.41
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc $ 103.63
-(w) GAM International Inc $ 195.73
-(w) GAM Japan Inc $ 217.78
-(w) GAM North America Inc $ 157.89
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc 132.95* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 138.10 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc $ 225.47
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 146.30 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 130.40 p
-(w) GAMrint $ 144.87
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc $ 91.50
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 211.25
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 159.85
-(w) GAMtrends Inc $ 116.51
-(w) GAM U.S. Inc $
-(w) GAMut Inc $
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 269.36
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc $ 127.41
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord $ 123.76
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe. $ 116.54
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc SF 104.91
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc Yen 10,732
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc DM 105.40
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc £ 114.65
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc Fr 994.65
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd. $ 18.92
-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 16.37
-(r) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 13.94
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 6.62
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 24.59*
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 21.17
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 22.36
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 20.80
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 15.05*
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd. $ 17.63
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 34.78
-(r) G.T. Investment Fund $ 31.38
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 77.89
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 28.42
-(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 15.42
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
-(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 12.21
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 28.68
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 14.83
-(d) Intml. Bond Fund $ 11.40*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 28.00
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 18.05
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 38.66
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 17.35
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 39.27
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 50.25
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 7106
-(r) J.F Japan Technology Y 24,942
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 14.44
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11

-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 118.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 148.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 198.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 309.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 132.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 168.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $ 17.46
NIMARBEN
-(d) Class A $ 113.84
-(w) Class B - U.S. $ 161.07
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 151.60
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 14.02
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 12.71
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 14.25
-(w) Japanese Yen Y 28.15
-(w) Pound Sterling £ 12.56
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.58
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 11.40
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.48
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.81
-(w) European Currency ECU 11.40
-(d) Belgian Franc BF 100.59
-(w) French Franc SF 9.66
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 30.50
PARISBAS-GROUP
-(d) Cortexa International $ 112.45
-(w) ECUPAR ECU 1123.79
-(w) OBLI-DM DM 1243.32
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 94.40
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1268.39
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 106,406*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1116.69
-(d) PAROIL-FUND $ 91.32
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 15.98
-(d) PARINTER FUND $ 172.06
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 12.30
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 133.51
PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 14.57
-(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 10.49
-(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 105.47
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 14.20
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 19.89
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 37.59
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 12.48*
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd. $ 30.19
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 14.87*
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)
-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid.$ 8.84* Offer.$ 9.45*
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid.$ 8.98 Offer.$ 9.60
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.05 Offer $6.30
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.04 Offer $6.29
-(w) Far East Fd. Bid $ 8.97 Offer $1.02
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 29.27
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 39.67
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 494.00
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 143.16
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 121.18
-(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 126.17
-(d) Intervalor SF 87.75
-(d) Japan Portfolio SF 1379.50
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 111.92
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel SF 110.53
-(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 415.00*
-(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 79.50
-(d) Universal Fund SF 126.54
-(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11106.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.50
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd $ 11.49
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 10.58
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 18.36
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 14.07
(d) Thornton Pnil. Redev. Fd. $ 11.26
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 11.18
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd $10.17
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 64.25
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 232.50
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SFr 122.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SFr 198.50
-(d) Francit French Sh SFr 188.50
-(d) Germac German Sh SFr 197.50
-(d) Globinvest sh SFr 112.50
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds SFr 216.00
-(d) Sima (stock price) SF 215.00
-(d) Yen-invest bonds SFr 999.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 42.60
-(d) Unifonds DM 30.70
-(d) Unirak DM 87.15
-(d) UNIZINS DM 114.45

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 32.03
(w) Acticroissance $ 104.69
( ) Actifinance Intl $ 1006.94
(w) Activest Intl $ 14.08
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 252.16

(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1018.77
(r) Ariane $ 2379.12
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 24.88
( ) Australia Fund $ 8.87
(b) Bias Saudi Bond Fund $ 157.36
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 133.40
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 99.54
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. $ 10.24
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. $ 12.14
(w) Citadel Fun $ 1.82
(w) Citifrust US $ Equities $ 193.31
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2963.08
(w) Colombia Securities FL 114.25
(r) COMETE $ 1036.28
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs. $ 15.50
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs. $ 46.36
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 199.87
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 12,479
(w) D.G.C. $ 135.84
-(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1174.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1072.00
(r) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 17.56
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1545.72
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 13.26
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 48.83
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 50.97
(w) Europe Obligations Ecu 49.45
(w) Esprit Sicav $ECU 978.82
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 21,726.39
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd $ 1182.65
(w) Fixed Income Trns Fr 96.51
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 213.45
(w) Forexfund $ 8.34
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 65.01
(d) Fonditalia $ 65.28
(w) Frankf-Trust Interzins DM 44.54
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 14.07
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund $ 81.35
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 196.33
(w) Hestia Funds $ 124.34
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1677.50
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 145.61
(r) ILA-IGB (31/05) $ 9.75
(r) ILA-IGS (31/05) $ 10.58
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 11.32
(d) Interfund SA $ 31.94
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 322.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.57
(d) Invesfa DWS DM 62.47
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 15.32
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 34.59
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 191.80
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 190.45
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd. $ 11,341.06
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 29.06
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 152.95
(w) Korea Growth. Trust KW 13,688.41
$ 15.40
(d) Leicom Fund $ 2130.75
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $ 248.00
(d) Liquibaer $ 1430.00
(w) Luxfund $ 114.03
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 35.49
(r) Meteore Y 126,458.00
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 13,013.99
(w) Nippon Fund $ 59.18*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 11.61
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 8220.84
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 210.57
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND $ 1069.20
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. $ 1781.93
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 33.48
(m) Permal Spec. Opp. $ 1198.83
(r) Permal Value N.V. $ 1484.01
(r) Pleiades $ 1374.87
(r) Pri-Tech $ 1053.51
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 9860.37
(d) Renta Fund LF 2852.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 1165.30
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1165.67
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd. $ 214.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 178.60
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 15.53
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 784.94
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 27.47
(w) Target Fund $ 942.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 80.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 134.38
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 184.16
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 140.79
(w) Trans Europe Fund Fl 59.48
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 180.01
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 2572.53
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 1698.88
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1105.30
(d) UNICO Fund DM 79.00
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 1298.16
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1337.09
(d) Univers Bonds Dm 120.54
(d) US Federal Securities $ 10.93
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 14.80
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 11.79
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 18.23

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; e - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Floating-Rate Notes

July 7

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston, London

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The undersigned announces that as from 14th July, 1986 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. no. 27 of the CDRs GKN plc. each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 13,97 (re final dividend for the year ended 31st December 1985) 7.5p per share. Tax-credit £1.531 = Dfls. 5,80 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 30th June, 1986.

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

EC Could Pass U.S. in Wheat Sales by 1990s, Study Says

By Don Kendall
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Major wheat growers in the European Community are cost-competitive with U.S. farmers and the community could surpass the United States to become the world's leading exporter of the grain by the 1990s, according to a study by Cornell University.

The Reagan administration and Congress, in designing the Food Security Act of 1985, held dear the concept that reduced federal price supports would make U.S. grain more competitive.

But the Cornell study said the European Community was coming on strong fast as a competitor of American farmers in selling grain, particularly wheat.

Many European farmers are more efficient than U.S. producers by producing grain at less cost. Also, the EC has an intricate and expensive system, the Common Agricultural Policy, for supporting the production and export of farm commodities.

Based on recent trends, the report said, the EC could wrest the position of the world's second-ranking wheat exporter from Canada before the end of the 1980s on a regular basis.

"It is not difficult to imagine the EC as the world's leading exporter of wheat in the 1990s if recently enacted legislation in the United States and current policy in the community are maintained, and assuming production quotas are put in place in the United States late in this decade without similar action" in the community, the report said.

The study made the point that West European wheat and barley producers, particularly those with large farms in France and Britain, have attained a high degree of technical efficiency. It also said that the EC's export surpluses in wheat and feed grain would probably continue to grow.

The study said that unilateral action by the United States was unlikely to solve the excess of supply over demand in world markets.

The report said wheat was the most important cereal crop grown in EC countries and had been the most profitable crop on most grain farms. Yields have increased at an average rate of 3 percent a year.

In 1984-85, the EC's wheat output was shown at 76.2 million tons. U.S. output was 70.6 million tons.

It was the first time EC farmers produced more wheat than did Americans "since the opening of the American West more than 100 years ago," the report said.

Basic production systems are different on the two sides of the Atlantic, with areas of higher rainfall dominant in much of the community's soft winter wheat area. In the major U.S. wheat areas, rainfall is often a limiting factor, and hard winter and hard spring wheat varieties are more important.

France is the major EC producer of wheat, accounting for 40 percent to 45 percent of the production, but Britain has moved ahead of West Germany into second place during the 1980s with nearly 20 percent of the EC total, the report said. Italy produces around 10 percent.

"Yields of 100 bushels or more per acre are the norm on the more productive farms in the principal cereals areas of France, England, Germany and Italy," the report said. "It is from these areas that much of the exportable surplus has come in the last 10 years."

While acknowledging the difficulty of making direct comparisons of production costs because of currency exchange rates and many other factors, the report included adjusted figures showing some of the differences, using figures for Britain from a Cambridge University survey.

In 1984, the report showed the U.S. price of wheat at an average of $3.37 per bushel and the cost of production, not counting land, at $3.22 per bushel. When land was included, the cost was $4.10 per bushel. The average yield was 35.4 bushels per acre.

The 1984 price of wheat in Britain was shown at $3.72 per bushel and the cost of production at $1.98 per bushel. Counting land, wheat costs were $2.51 per bushel. The average yield was 113.5 bushels per acre.

MARKETS: *A Rise Expected*

(Continued from first finance page)

stocks are to be avoided until later this year, analysts say, when an earnings recovery should be in sight.

Industrials elicit only slightly more enthusiasm. Textile concerns face new restrictive export quotas under the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which governs most of the world's trade in textiles and apparel, and the electronics sector worries analysts because it has failed to diversify away from a single market — the United States — in recent years.

Political developments are the market's greatest unknown. There is little question that the increased outflow of local funds first evident in 1982, when the Chinese-British talks on Hong Kong's future began, is continuing. In a recent report, Baring Far East Securities calculated that Hong Kong investors were putting a minimum of $3 billion yearly into overseas assets.

At the same time, many market watchers say investors are returning to Hong Kong, having secured toeholds overseas. "To an extent, the situation is turning around," said Mr. Hargreaves. "The net outflow should begin to ease somewhat."

REALTOR: *Taikichiro Mori Makes His Mark, Again, on Tokyo Skyline*

(Continued from first finance page)

franchise of a popular ice cream store in the heart of the complex. A small shopping area has been constructed to house former shopkeepers who expect lucrative business from the wealthy clientele now working and living in Ark Hills. Mr. Mori built a six-story apartment building for homeowners who wanted to live on the site. The company even swapped land with a local church.

In this methodical, flexible fashion, Mr. Mori over his long career acquired the land for a total of 73 buildings, including his numbered office towers and special "fashion" buildings that house clothing shops and art museums.

In doing so, Mr. Mori created an alternative to the business districts of Marunouchi and Otemachi, analysts said. "He has been very effective," said Daniel Neilsen, a real estate analyst for the brokerage firm of W.I. Carr Sons & Co. Overseas. "If you went back 10 years and said that area would have been a big commercial district, people would have laughed. The brand image of his buildings is very strong."

Mr. Mori is known as a shrewd but upright businessman. "His reputation is very good — a hard bargainer and a brain like a computer," said Shu Nakamura, an analyst with Merrill Lynch's investment banking division who specializes in real estate.

Mr. Mori's rewards have been particularly good lately because Tokyo is in the midst of a new land boom. In the past two and a half years, the price of prime center-city land has soared as more companies — particularly foreign firms such as stock brokerages and investment banks — have flocked here.

There has also been increased demand for downtown apartment houses built for foreigners, with more space, more luxury and less commuting time than most Japanese can afford. Ark Hills has leased about half of its residential space, and more than half of its office space, to foreigners.

Land in the Akasaka area that Mr. Mori has done so much to promote recently sold for an astronomical $165,000 a *tsubo*, a Japanese measure equivalent to 35.5 square feet. And with the Japanese export economy slowing, analysts predict that real estate will be a key growth sector.

"Mori Building Co. has led Tokyo's development, and has caught onto the trend of Japanese economic development very well," said Tokne Shibata, a professor of urban studies and public finance.

Indeed, the company's growth parallels that of postwar Japan. Mr. Mori, who grew up in Toranomon, watched his neighborhood destroyed twice — once by the earthquake of 1923 and then by American B-29 bombers.

"I was born into a rice merchant family at the spot of the Number Two Mori Building," said Mr. Mori, who was head of the economics department of Yokohama City University before founding his company in the 1950s.

"When I came back at the end of the war to help my father, Tokyo was destroyed," he added. "There was only a black market, which looked energetic and full of vitality. And I thought this area should be redeveloped as a center of Tokyo. To do that, I wanted to build larger buildings rather than small wooden ones as before. As a result, it changed from a quiet Japanese-style neighborhood."

Not everyone, not even Mr. Mori himself, is entirely pleased with the result. Mr. Mori's vision of a new world led to the uprooting of people from land they had owned for generations. Now there are only a few wooden houses left, virtual islands in a sea of towers.

"They can't force me to move," said one longtime Toranomon resident whose wooden home is surrounded by an exquisite garden, a parking lot and an office tower. "But if I stay much longer, the buildings will go up and block all the sunshine. So I may not have much choice."

Mr. Mori, a champion of modernism who nonetheless now wears only traditional kimono dress, also mourns the passing of the old ways.

"In a way, I feel very sad, very dreary, that the neighborhood has changed this way," he said. "In my childhood, the roads were very narrow, and just like a snake who has swallowed an egg, they would widen out in places and children would play hide and seek and spin tops without danger from traffic as there is today. But during the summer the hygiene was very bad and we spent our days in fear of cholera."

"All in all," he added, "the modernization we've put into place has meaning. Yet our generation may have gone to the extreme."

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Recovers in U.S. From a Low in Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged to a post-war low against the yen Monday in Tokyo, then staged a sharp comeback in Europe and New York.

Heavy selling of dollars began overnight in Tokyo in response to the landslide victory of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party.

But the fact that his party won by such a large margin, despite the domestic economic damage done by the strong yen, was seen as a signal that Japan would not have to take dramatic measures to reverse the dollar's slide.

In New York the dollar closed at 162.25 yen, up from 161.05 at Thursday's close before the Independence Day holiday weekend; at 2.1900 Deutsche marks, up from 2.1705; at 7.0145 French francs, up from 6.9425, and at 1.7875 Swiss francs, up from 1.7650.

It also moved higher against the British pound, which closed at $1.5295 in New York, compared with $1.5461.

In Tokyo, the dollar dipped to 158.90 yen before recovering to close at 159.15 yen.

Dealers said the turn-around from the heavy speculative selling overnight in the Far East was probably sparked by another bout of Bank of Japan intervention — estimated $700 million to $1 billion — to support the dollar.

"The European and American trading community initially sold dollars based on Nakasone's election," said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York. "But when they saw that the dollar didn't want to go down further, possibly because of BOJ support, there was fairly heavy short-covering.

"But sentiment hasn't changed at all; the market still is bearish toward the dollar."

News that the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that a major part of the Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law was unconstitutional also sparked dollar short-covering, but dealers said it was not expected to continue supporting the dollar.

The dollar closed in London at 2.1828 Deutsche marks, up from 2.1728 at Friday's close. The dollar did not make up as much ground against the yen, closing at 160.70 yen, little changed from Friday's close of 160.65.

The British pound lost against the dollar, closing at $1.5350, compared with $1.5410.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.1694 DM, down from 2.1723 DM at Friday's close, and in Paris at 6.9440 French francs, little changed from 6.9450.

It closed in Zurich at 1.7663 Swiss francs, compared with 1.7633. *(UPI, Reuters, IHT)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	2.1828	2.1728
Pound sterling	1.5350	1.5410
Japanese yen	160.70	160.65
Swiss franc	1.7661	1.7636
French franc	6.9695	6.9400

Source: Reuters

EUROMARKETS

Secondary Sectors Steady Amid Rate Hopes

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The secondary sectors of the Eurobond market generally ended steady Monday after a fairly quiet day's trading, dealers said. But they added that the undertone in many areas remains firm because of the prospect of lower interest rates in both Japan and the United States.

Attention in the primary markets again focused on the yen sector following last Friday's 40-billion-yen bond for a unit of Barclays Bank PLC. Two 20-billion-yen bonds were launched, one for Toronto Dominion Bank and the other for J.P. Morgan & Co.

The J.P. Morgan bond pays 6 percent over 7½ years and was priced at 101¾. It was lead managed by Nomura International Ltd. and was quoted by one trader at a discount of 2.

Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd. led the other issue for Toronto Dominion Bank. It pays 6 percent over seven years and was priced at 101½. It was launched too late to trade widely.

In the dollar-straight market, the main feature was the $200-million bond for Finland. This seven-year issue pays 7½ percent and was priced at 100½. The lead manager was Morgan Stanley International. It was quoted on the secondary market at a discount of 2, just outside total fees of 1⅞ percent.

The other issue was a $100-million bond for the Italian state railway company, Ferrovie dello Stato. It was jointly lead managed by Daiwa Europe Ltd. and LTCB International. It pays 7⅞ percent over five years, was priced at 101⅛ and was guaranteed by Italy. Dealers said the issue was bid at a discount of 2, just on total fees.

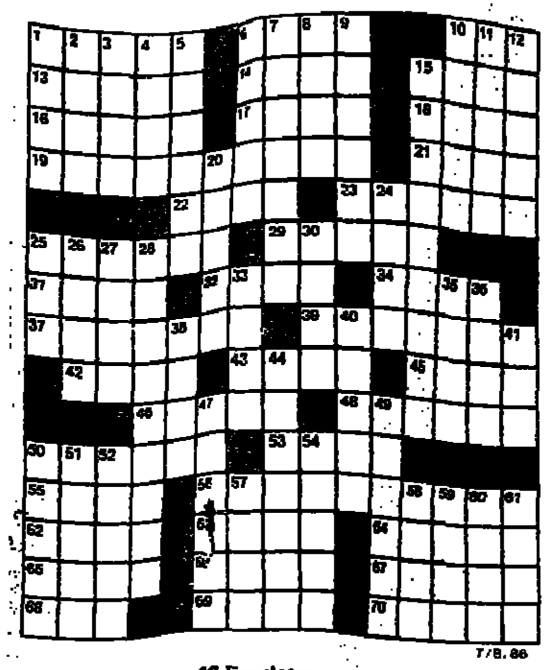
One new floating-rate note was launched, a $50-million "step-up" note for Bergen Bank. The five-year issue was priced at 100.10 and was led by Sumitomo Trust International. The issue pays 350 basis points below the London interbank offered rate for the first two years, Libor flat in the third year and then 350 basis points over Libor for the final two years.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./1
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./1
c — liquidating dividend./1
cld — called./1
d — new yearly low./1
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./1
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.



7/8/86

ACROSS

1 Devilfish
6 Aleutian isle
10 Liège resort
13 Nautical position
14 Machine gun
15 —— end (over)
16 Gripping device
17 Warrant
18 Spanish muralist
19 Treacherous
21 Boardwalk sight
22 Grate
23 Mrs. Prynne, of "Private Lives"
25 Rostrums
29 Kind of energy
31 Stratford's river
32 State confidently
34 Flea-flicker's purpose
37 Distinguished
39 Papal seat: 1309-77
42 Stir
43 White or yard follower
45 Annapolis letters
46 Emulates Maxwell Perkins
48 Va. suburb of D.C.
50 Jib's kin
53 Pliny's outfit
55 Fukien island
56 Hosiery accessory
62 —— up (cram)
63 Miss in a list
64 Debussy opus
65 Galena and bauxite
66 Bay of Fundy feature
67 Follow Shays
68 Buttons or Skelton
69 Prophet
70 "For —— sake!"

DOWN

1 Crisp apples, for short
2 Qualified
3 Tight
4 Fix potholes
5 Unit of current's strength
6 Helps a hijacker
7 Gallivant; gad
8 "Roberta" composer
9 Toughen glass
10 Mug
11 Trimmed
12 Sinuses
15 Plant of the lily family
20 Kind of drip
24 Crèche figures
25 TV's Rather
26 Acknowledge
27 Smidgen
28 Crap shooter's bad roll
30 Type of vaccine
33 Empower
35 Part of R.P.I.
36 Banned act
38 "Adam ——," Eliot novel
40 Border
41 Soprano Merriman
44 Straddling
47 Bars at Fort Knox
49 Cap flap
50 Part of A.F.L.
51 Luigi's love
52 —— down (subdued)
54 Badger's kin
57 Date for Henri
58 Naked
59 Issue
60 —— -majesté
61 Very, in Valmy

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PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

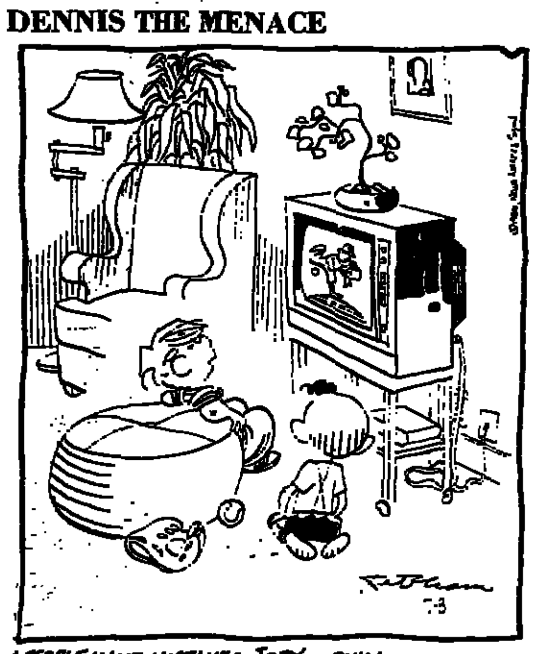
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"PEOPLE MAKE MISTAKES, JOEY... ONLY BALL PLAYERS MAKE ERRORS."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

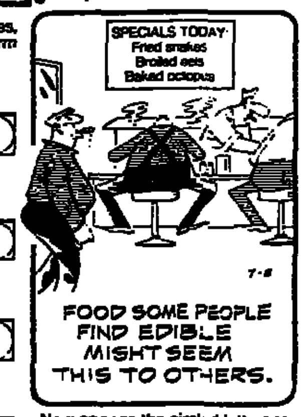
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGLIE

SNAIB

FRODIL

TEXCIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TIGER GNOME FEWEST BLUISH
Answer: Every time baby cried they gave him this— THE "WHINE" BOTTLE

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
...arve	27	81	19	66	fr
...sterdam	19	66	12	54	cl
...ens	32	90	23	73	fr
...rcelona	27	81	18	64	cl
...grade	29	84	17	63	o
...rlin	21	70	16	61	cl
...ssels	17	63	12	54	o
...charest	33	91	16	61	fr
...dapest	22	72	19	66	r
...enhagen	18	64	12	54	o
...ta Del Sol	30	86	23	73	fr
...blin	18	64	9	48	cl
...inburgh	16	61	8	46	cl
...rence	28	82	17	63	fr
...nkfurt	20	68	14	57	cl
...neva	21	70	13	55	cl
...sinki	18	64	16	61	r
...nbul	27	81	20	68	cl
...s Palmas	24	75	19	66	cl
...bon	26	79	15	59	fr
...don	19	66	11	52	sh
...drid	34	93	16	61	fr
...lan	27	81	15	59	fr
...scow	31	88	17	63	cl
...nich	16	61	13	55	sh
...e	28	82	20	68	fr
...o	24	75	12	54	fr
...is	19	66	14	57	o
...gue	16	61	14	57	r
...kjavik	13	55	7	45	fr
...me	29	84	23	73	fr
...ckholm	24	75	13	55	cl
...sbourg	17	63	15	59	st
...ice	26	79	19	66	cl
...nna	22	72	18	64	o
...rsaw	21	70	18	64	sh
...rich	20	68	14	57	o

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
	34	93	17	63	fr
...ara	—	—	—	—	na
...rut	—	—	—	—	na
...nascus	27	81	15	59	fr
...salem	29	84	20	68	fr
...Aviv					

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
...kland	14	57	9	48	o
...ney	17	63	6	43	cl

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	24	75	o
Beijing	26	79	18	64	st
Hong Kong	32	90	26	79	cl
Manila	33	91	25	77	o
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	30	86	18	64	fr
Shanghai	30	86	22	72	o
Singapore	33	91	27	81	cl
Taipei	34	93	26	79	st
Tokyo	23	73	20	68	o

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	33	91	19	66	fr
Cairo	34	93	21	70	fr
Cape Town	19	66	7	45	cl
Casablanca	25	77	20	68	cl
Harare	19	66	9	48	cl
Lagos	28	82	23	73	o
Nairobi	20	68	12	54	cl
Tunis	35	95	23	73	fr

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	15	59	9	48	cl
Caracas	27	81	20	68	cl
Lima	18	64	14	57	r
Mexico City	26	79	14	57	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	18	64	11	52	r
Atlanta	33	91	22	72	fr
Boston	32	90	17	63	pc
Chicago	31	88	21	70	pc
Denver	-13	9	14	57	pc
Detroit	32	90	21	70	pc
Honolulu	-13	9	24	75	fr
Houston	34	93	24	75	pc
Los Angeles	28	82	17	63	pc
Miami	32	90	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	27	81	15	59	fr
Montreal	26	79	15	59	cl
Nassau	33	91	23	73	pc
New York	36	97	25	77	fr
San Francisco	20	68	14	57	pc
Seattle	26	79	12	54	fr
Toronto	35	95	21	70	fr
Washington	38	100	24	75	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 19—12 (66—54). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 18—10 (64—50). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 33—16 (91—61). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 33—24 (91—75). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 19—11 (66—52). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 26—20 (79—68). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 19—13 (66—55). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 29—25 (84—77). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32—29 (90—84). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 27—16 (81—61). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). TOKYO: Temp. 29—20 (84—68).

BOOKS

A CAST OF KILLERS

By Sidney D. Kirkpatrick. Illustrated. 301 pages. $17.95. E. P. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN Sidney D. Kirkpatrick's nonfiction crime thriller "A Cast of Killers," the film director King Vidor solves the mystery of who murdered his fellow director William Desmond Taylor on the evening of Feb. 1, 1922. You may ask, "Who cares who killed William Desmond Taylor?" The answer is, anyone who indulges the pleasure of reading Kirkpatrick's intriguing book.

"A Cast of Killers" is no scholarly speculation on dusty archives involving people long since gone to their graves. In Kirkpatrick's hands, it is a living case. Indeed, it is a case within a case. Following Vidor's death in 1982, Kirkpatrick — a journalist, documentary filmmaker and Vidor's authorized biographer — cataloged the director's estate. Although Vidor was a pack rat who saved even laundry receipts, Kirkpatrick could at first find no important papers for 1967. He finally located, beside the water heater in the garage of Vidor's Beverly Hills guest house, a locked strongbox. Breaking it open, he discovered extensive evidence of an obsession with which Vidor had been seized in 1966 and 1967.

Flash now to 1966. We find Vidor picking over the rubble of the Westlake bungalow where Taylor was murdered, now in the process of demolition. Vidor's career and marriage are in trouble. To make a comeback and prove himself to the young executives who had taken over Hollywood and written him off as a has-been, he will finally solve the sensational Taylor case that has obsessed Hollywood for more than two decades, and he will put his findings into a film. It will be produced by the woman whom he has loved for 40 years and who is waiting for him to leave his wife. It will be his ultimate statement on the sordid reality behind the glitz of Tinseltown in the '20s.

There were dozens of people still alive who were directly involved in the case — policemen and reporters, the victim's friends and lovers, veterans of the studio, possibly even suspects. As Vidor picked up the trail and moved farther along it than anyone had ever done before, certain people began to get nervous and asked him why bother. Because, he tells one of them, "this is one of the greatest, most scandalous true stories ever to come out of this town, filled with behind-the-scenes dirt and deep, dark secrets that actual, real people tried so hard to hide. Don't you think so?"

"Of course I do," his interrogator replies. "That's exactly why I wonder why you want to tell it."

Indeed, after Vidor solved the murder, he decided not to reveal his findings, at least for the time being. Too many people would be hurt. By the time Kirkpatrick gets rolling with his case within a case, the reader finds himself hanging on every hairpin turn of the investigator's mind.

If there is a problem with this vivid reconstruction, it is that we are too intimately connected to Vidor's thought processes. Too often, we find ourselves pulling up short and wondering how Kirkpatrick could possibly have known what he has written. The explanation comes in Kirkpatrick's concluding "Notes and Acknowledgments": "certain liberties have been taken," composite scenes have been created and a degree of imagining has occurred, though always based on a foundation of fact. This comes as no surprise, but it does not serve to mitigate the problem entirely.

This is a relatively minor quibble, however. Despite the distractions of its form, one eventually accepts "A Cast of Killers" as a kind of documentary. Despite its glaring weaknesses, the book delivers on its dust-jacket promise to tell "the sensational true story of Hollywood's most scandalous murder — covered up for sixty years and solved at last by the great film director King Vidor."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	G	A	D		H	E	A	R	D		C	A	N	S
R	I	L	E		E	L	M	E	R		O	P	A	L
I	R	A	N		E	B	O	N	Y		L	E	V	Y
C	L	E	V	E	L	A	N	D	A	M	O	R	Y	
			E	N	S			E	D	E	N			
M	A	D	R	E		H	A	D		D	I	S	C	O
I	L	E			P	A	R		R	I	A	T	A	S
M	O	N	T	G	O	M	E	R	Y	C	L	I	F	T
E	N	T	R	E	E		T	O	E			R	E	E
R	E	S	I	N		S	E	T		B	A	S	S	O
			G	O	T	H			M	A	R			
	A	B	R	A	H	A	M	L	I	N	C	O	L	N
A	L	I	A		O	R	I	O	N		A	P	I	A
R	E	A	P		S	E	N	S	E		D	E	E	P
M	E	S	H		E	D	G	E	R		E	N	D	S

7/8/86

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

CHERNOBYL or no Chernobyl — it occurred around the 10th round — the 53d championship of the Soviet Union in Kiev went off as planned. It was won by the grandmaster Vitaly Tseshkovsky, who scored a glowing 11-6.

What dimmed the luster of his triumph was the absence of the top four Soviet guns — Gary Kasparov, Anatoly Karpov, Rafael Vaganian and Artur Yusupov. Moreover, the Nos. 6 to 11 also had other things to preoccupy them elsewhere.

Six players tied for second place, the grandmasters Yuri Balashov and Viktor Gavrikov; the international masters Vereslav Eingorn, Vladimir Malaniuk and Konstantin Lerner, plus Evgeny Bareev.

Zurab Azmayparashvili, an international master, tried blockade strategy against Tseshokovsky, but the grandmaster broke through sharply to win.

In choosing the Pirc Defense, was Azmayparashvili harking back to that glorious day in the 1983 championship when he defeated Karpov with it?

With the sequence 3. . P-Q4; 4 P-K5, P-KR4, he set up a light-square blockade of the white kingside, the full effect of which could be seen after 10. . P-R5. White would never be able to attack on the king's wing, because P-KN4 was prevented.

On the other hand, Tseshkovsky was free to augment his spatial superiority in the center with 14 P-B4! in the knowledge that 14. . PxP?; 15 BxP would allow Black no recourse against a powerful opening of the position with P-Q5!

After 16 P-B5! and 17 P-QN4, Tseshkovsky had availed himself of a solid advantage in queenside space. Moreover, when he played 18 Q-K1, a disadvantage for 10. . P-R5 belatedly showed up — the clumsy 18. . Q-Q1 was necessary to guard the KRP.

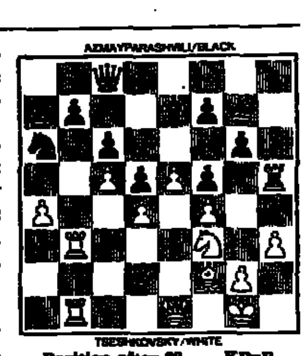
Tseshkovsky was not interested in testing Black's counterplay with 25 BxN, RxB; 26 BxP, RxBP when he had such a strong line of play as 25 PxRP!, opening the QN file for attack.

However, on 28 BxN!, the situation was different, the recapture with 28. . RxB losing a pawn to 29 BxP. After 28. . KPxP, Tseshkovsky disdained the mundane 29 BxP for a powerful breakthrough with 29 P-K6! On 29. . QxP; 30 QxQ, PxQ; 31 RxP, RxR; 32 RxR, K-B1; 33 N-K5!, Black is overwhelmed, but his king remained precarious also after 29. . PxP; 30 BxP.

After 32 Q-N3, defense by 32. . R-R3 would have been beaten by 33 B-N5, R-KR1; 34 B-B6ch!, KxB; 35 Q-N5ch, K-N2; 36 QxPmate. The pawn with 33. . R-N2 meant nothing after 34 B-B6!

Azmayparashvili desperately shot 34. . NxP but was crushed by 35 BxR, N-K5; 36 BxB!, the point being that 36. . NxQ (36. . Q-K1; 37 RxP!, NxQ; 38 RxR, QxN; 39 R-N8! forces mate); 37 N-K7ch, KxB; 38 NxQ yields White enormous material advantage. Azmayparashvili gave up.

AZMAYPARASHVILI/BLACK



TSESHKOVSKY/WHITE

Position after 28 . . . KPxB

PIRC DEFENSE

	White Ts'kovsky	Black Azm'shvili		White Ts'kovsky	Black Azm'shvili
1	P-K4	P-KN3	19	P-R4	N-N1
2	P-Q4	B-N2	20	P-N5	K-B1
3	P-KB4	P-Q4	21	Q-B3	K-N2
4	P-K5	P-KR4	22	K-N1	Q-Q2
5	N-KB3	N-KR3	23	KR-B1	P-QB3
6	B-K3	B-N5	24	Q-K1	R-R4
7	QN-Q2	N-B3	25	PxRP	NxRP
8	B-K2	N-B4	26	R-N3	B-R2
9	P-KR3	BxN	27	R/1-N1	Q-B1
10	NxB	P-R5	28	BxN	KPxB
11	B-Q3	P-K3	29	P-K6	PxP
12	O-O	B-B1	30	BxP	B-B1
13	P-R3	B-R2	31	N-K3	R-R2
14	P-B4	Q-Q2	32	Q-N3	K-N1
15	R-QB1	R-Q1	33	NxNP	R-N2
16	P-B5	R-R1	34	B-B6	NxP
17	P-QN4	P-R3	35	BxR	N-K5
18	Q-K1	Q-Q1	36	BxB	Resigns

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 7

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	599	595
ACF Holding	340	340
Aegon	107.80	106.60
Akzo	166.70	167.50
Ahold	90.30	90.20
Amev	80	79.60
A'Dam Rubber	11.10	11.10
Amro Bank	109.40	107.20
BVG	222	222
Buehrmann T	212	209
Caland Hldg	19.20	19.30
Elsevier-NDU	207.50	205
Fokker	90.50	91
Gist Brocades	58	58.40
Heineken	178	179
Hoogovens	110.50	111.80
KLM	48.40	48.70
Naarden	52.60	52.90
Nat Neder	85.40	85.80
Nedlloyd	170.50	173
NMB	204.50	203.90
Oce Van der G	510	510.50
Pakhoed	53	53.70
Philips	50.40	51
Robeco	93.70	94.10
Rodamco	139.90	139.90
Rolinco	86.30	86.20
Rorento	50.70	50.20
Royal Dutch	193.70	194.80
Unilever	501.80	500.30
Van Ommeren	35.80	36
VMF Stork	319.50	323
VNU	320	327

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 291.30
Previous : 292.60

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2850	2890
Bekaert	12100	11950
Cockerill	132	125
Cobepa	4440	4500
EBES	4625	4630
GB-Inno-BM	7530	7520
GBL	3260	3245
Gevaert	5960	6040
Hoboken	7370	7370
Intercom	3750	3800
Kredietbank	16600	16575
Petrofina	8640	8790
Soc Generale	6000	6000
Sofina	10275	10250
Solvay	7780	7780
Traction Elec	5720	5650
UCB	8310	8330
Unerg	2590	2560
Vieille Montagne	5510	5500

Current Stock Index : 3746.98
Previous : 3733.72

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	286.50	293
Allianz Vers	2204	2270
Altana	385.50	390
BASF	247.50	257
Bayer	273.30	282
Bay. Hypo bank	545	555
Bay Vereinsbank	503	521
BBC	348.50	341.50
BHF-Bank	503	490
BMW	550.50	568
Commerzbank	291	295
Conti Gummi	262	271
Daimler-Benz	1257	1298
Degussa	413	418
Deutsche Babcock	183.50	190
Deutsche Bank	730	741.50
Dresdner Bank	391	402
Harpener	340	350
Henkel	409	408
Hochtief	1000	1000
Hoechst	246	255.10
Hoesch	138	143.50
Horten	166	168
Hussel	529	543
IWKA	250	259
Kali + Salz	226	230
Karstadt	347	347
Kaufhof	436	448
Kloeckner H-D	225	227.50
Kloeckner Werke	75.50	78
Krupp Stahl	135	155
Linde	666	680
Lufthansa	156	168
MAN	211	219.50
Mannesmann	181.50	187
Muench Rueck	2580	2700
Nixdorf	563	570.50
PKI	809	875
Porsche	999	1019
Preussag	176	175
PWA	195	213.50
RWE	198	206
Rheinmetall	341	351
Schering	522	528.50
SEL	380	380
Siemens	605	612
Thyssen	145.10	150
Veba	257	261
Volkswagenwerk	455	472
Wella	735	740

Commerzbank Index : 1814.73
Previous : 1867.40

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18	17.90
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.40
Cheung Kong	20.70	22.50
China Light	15.10	15.10
Green Island	7.65	7.75
Hang Seng Bank	34.75	34.50
Henderson	2.15	2.15
China Gas	13.40	13.80
HK Electric	8.30	8.80
HK Realty A	11.40	11.40
HK Hotels	35.75	35.75
HK Land	5.90	5.85
HK Shang Bank	6.70	6.75
HK Telephone	11.60	11.50
HK Yaumatei	3.575	3.025
HK Wharf	7.15	7.25
Hutch Whampoa	29	28.70
Hysan	0.68	0.68
Jardine	13.40	13.50
Jardine Sec	12.60	12.50
Kowloon Motor	8.35	8.35
Miramar Hotel	3.475	3.75
New World	6.15	6.05
SHK Props	12.40	12.40
Stelux	1.73	1.71
Swire Pacific A	12	11.90
Tai Cheung	1.96	1.96
Wing On Co	1.49	1.40
Winsor	8.25	8.20
World Int'l	2.65	2.625

Hang Seng Index : 1761.52
Previous : 1754.74

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1130	1100
Anglo American	4700	4650
Anglo Am Gold	24000	24000
Barlows	1805	1800
Blyvoor	1725	1700
Buffels	7700	7750
De Beers	2860	2850
Driefontein	5250	5300
Freegold	3205	3200
GFSA	4175	4400
Harmony	3175	3200
Hiveld Steel	680	690
Kloof	2390	2340
Nedbank	630	630
Rusplat	3840	3775
SA Brews	1110	1100
St Helena	4250	4300
Sasol	730	725
Welkom	2040	2040

Composite Stock Index : 1499.80
Previous : 1494.50

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$10¾	$10¾
Allied-Lyons	340	340
Anglo Am Gold	$54	$54
Ass Brit Foods	318	320
Asda-MFI Gp	142	142
Barclays	527	529
Bass	778	780
B.A.T.	411	416
Beecham	438	435
BL	55	55
Blue Circle	636	641
BOC Group	303	294
Boots	243	248
Bowater Indus	315	315
BP	566	578
Brit Telecom	198	216
Brit Aerospace	496	501
Britoil	143	148
BTR	313	318
Burmah	412	411
Cable Wireless	712	712
Cadbury Schw	179	180
Charter Cons	256	261
Commercial U	319	319
Cons Gold	442	441
Cookson Group	498	501
Courtaulds	295	297
Dalgety	268	270
De Beers	645	650
Driefontein	$11¾	$12¼
Fisons	623	623
Free St Ged	$7⅞	$7¾
GEC	206	206
Gen Accident	859	854
GKN	360	363
Glaxo	10 11/32	10⅝
Grand Met	408	411
GRE	912	907
Guinness	335	331
GUS	12⅞	13¼
Hanson	184	185
Hawker	565	567
ICI	994	10⅜
Imperial Group	372	372
Jaguar	576	576
Land Securities	345	345
Legal General	280	275
Lloyds Bank	397	402
Lonrho	254	256
Lucas	618	628
Marks and Sp	202	207
Metal Box	785	785
Midland Bank	547	549
Nat West Bank	512	514
P and O	508	513
Pilkington	416	420
Plessey	224	224
Prudential	894	894
Racal Elect	186	184
Randfontein	$63¾	$64
Rank	512	512
Reed Intl	10 29/64	10 29/64
Reuters	510	515
Royal Dutch £	51 19/64	51⅝
RTZ	611	617
Saatchi	715	740
Sainsbury	392	394
Sears Holdings	127	128½
Shell	775	776
STC	160	166
Std Chartered	797	804
Storehouse	333	340
Sun Alliance	714	712
Tate and Lyle	611	613
Tesco	368	370
Thorn EMI	474	471
T.I. Group	543	543
Trafalgar Hse	291	293
THF	161	160
Ultramar	168	168
Unilever £	17 45/64	17 51/64
United Biscuits	254	252
Vickers	478	478
War Loan 3½ £	39¾	39⅜
Woolworth	650	645

F.T.30 Index : 1347.80
Previous : 1334.30
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1631.00
Previous : 1649.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	24100	24430
Cigahotels	4865	4870
CIR	12700	12700
Cred Ital	3400	3400
Eridania	5252	5180
Formitalia	14500	14530
Fiat	12780	12800
Generali	131975	133000
IFI	25260	25050
Italcementi	75100	72900
Italgas	3240	3250
Italmobiliare	125800	125000
Mediobanca	233300	239900
Montedison	3499	3500
NBA	3860	3885
Olivetti	14510	14890
Pirelli	5200	5175
RAS	51850	53000
Rinascente	1059	1070
SIP	3569	3595
SME	2428	2515
Snia	5161	5250
Standa	14290	14390
Stet	5241	5290

MIB Current Index : 1584
Previous : 1587

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	745	809
Alsthom Atl.	436	431
Av Dassault	1375	1380
Bancaire	1140	1143
BIC	626	623
Bongrain	1895	1900
Bouygues	1205	1205
BSN-GD	3950	3950
Carrefour	3180	3210
Chargeurs	1235	1245
Club Med	560	570
Darty	3390	3390
Dumez	2420	2395
Elf-Aquitaine	291	294
Europe 1	1380	1380
Gen Eaux	1360	1365
Hachette	2850	2800
Lafarge Cop	1350	1340
Legrand	4280	4208
Lesieur	1141	1140
l'Oreal	3820	3746
Martell	1485	1462
Matra	2470	2480
Merlin	3440	3385
Michelin	2995	3050
Moet Hennessy	2170	2199
Moulinex	80	80.10
Occidentale	988	994
Pernod Ric	1161	1175
Perrier	762	770
Peugeot	980	995
Printemps	583	587
Radiotechn	913	900
Redoute	1735	1741
Roussel Uclaf	1538	1520
Sanofi	740	733
Skis Rossignol	1300	1345
Telemecan	3480	3420
Thomson CSF	1310	1360
Total	365.50	348

CAC Index : 372.40
Previous : 372.80

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.04	3.12
Cold Storage	3	2.98
DBS	6.95	6.90
Fraser Neave	7.10	7.20
How Par	2.68	2.73
Hume	1.85	1.90
Inchcape	2.01	2.10
Lum Chang	0.90	0.90
Malayan Banking	3.78	3.90
OCBC	7.30	7.35
OUB	2.94	2.96
OUE	2.15	2.22
Shangri-la	N.Q.	2.90
Sime Darby	1.57	1.58
S'pore Airlines	7.15	7.10
S'pore Land	3.70	3.70
S'pore Press	7.40	7.40
S Steamship	1.07	1.10
St Trading	2.91	2.98
UOB	4	4.04
United Overseas	1.02	1.05

Straits Times Ind Index : 725.38
Previous : 735.73

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	207	204
Alfa Laval	327	327
Asea	384	385
Astra	680	N.Q.
Atlas Copco	225	225
Beijer	188	189
Boliden	214	220
Electrolux	288	291
Ericsson	258	253
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Fermenta	N.Q.	165
Handelsbanken	404	404
Pharmacia	Susp.	—
Saab-Scania	880	810
Sandvik	186	189
Skanska	172	171
SKF	356	357
SwedishMatch	385	385
Volvo	405	403

Affaersvaerlden Index : 667.96
Previous : 680.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.40	3.40
ANZ	4.72	4.68
BHP	8.04	8.24
Boral	4.15	4.15
Bougainville	2.32	2.38
Coles Myer	5	5
Comalco	2.15	2.20
CRA	5.94	5.90
CSR	3.06	3.14
Dunlop	3.30	3.30
Elders Ixl	4.80	4.75
ICI Australia	2.48	2.48
Magellan	1.15	1.18
MIM	2.10	2.04
Nat Aust Bank	5.12	5.16
News Corp	19.20	19.10
N Broken Hill	1.87	1.92
Poseidon	2.65	2.90
Qld Coal Trust	1.70	1.70
Santos	3.65	3.68
Thomas Nation	3.10	3.15
Western Mining	2.98	2.88
Westpac Banking	4.58	4.60
Woodside	0.86	0.86

All Ordinaries Index : 1136.20
Previous : 1142.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	461	460
Asahi Chemical	867	850
Asahi Glass	1300	1290
Bank of Tokyo	785	785
Bridgestone	749	747
Canon	1000	997
Casio	1410	1430
C.Itoh	413	401
Dai Nippon Print	1730	1890
Daiwa House	1508	1450
Daiwa Securities	1600	1580
Fanuc	6600	6580
Fuji Bank	1500	1580
Fuji Photo	2780	2800
Fujitsu	931	940
Hitachi	817	817
Hitachi Cable	995	991
Honda	1120	1130
Japan Air Lines	10100	10250
Kajima	908	886
Kansai Power	2710	2560
Kawasaki Steel	180	179
Kirin Brewery	1450	1440
Komatsu	487	485
Kubota	395	374
Kyocera	4080	4000
Matsu Elec Inds	1380	1370
Matsu Elec Works	1380	1380
Mitsubishi Bank	1530	1500
Mitsubishi Chem	826	786
Mitsubishi Elec	352	355
Mitsubishi Heavy	400	398
Mitsubishi Corp	881	883
Mitsui and Co	513	506
Mitsukoshi	1250	1160
Mitsumi	N.Q.	1180
NEC	1420	1440
NGK Insulators	930	931
Nikko Sec	1220	1220
Nippon Kogaku	1030	1040
Nippon Oil	1290	1290
Nippon Steel	177	172
Nippon Yusen	425	422
Nissan	587	593
Nomura Sec	2290	2230
Olympus	1140	1120
Pioneer	2050	2110
Ricoh	858	853
Sharp	930	946
Shimazu	1070	1050
Shinetsu Chemical	1100	1120
Sony	3230	3220
Sumitomo Bank	1870	1850
Sumitomo Chem	430	407
Sumitomo Marine	940	928
Sumitomo Metal	157	158
Taisei Corp	571	564
Taisho Marine	835	832
Takeda Chem	1740	1720
TDK	3620	3600
Teijin	522	520
Tokio Marine	1320	1370
Tokyo Elec. Power	4160	4070
Toppan Printing	1540	1570
Toray Ind	625	625
Toshiba	478	415
Toyota	1490	1500
Yamaichi Sec	1220	1170

Nikkei 225 : 17714.87
Previous : 17597.71
New Index : 1366.21
Previous : 1355.31

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6950	7000
Alusuisse	680	680
Autophon	7650	7550
Bank Leu	3300	3475
Brown Boveri	1920	1950
Ciba Geigy	3510	3510
Credit Suisse	3825	3810
Electrowatt	3950	3425
Interdiscount	5080	5025
Jacob Suchard	8350	8325
Jelmoli	3450	3525
Landis Gyr	1900	1880
Moevenpick	6600	6700
Nestle	8425	8500
Oerlikon-B	1860	1860
Roche Baby	10800	10850
Sandoz	1695	1715
Schindler	3800	3800
Sulzer	589	480
Surveillance	6700	6800
Swissair	1450	1530
SBC	542	544
Swiss Reinsurance	3050	3085
Swiss Volksbank	2530	2520
Union Bank	5800	5750
Winterthur	6450	6400
Zurich Ins	3360	3380

SBC Index : 637.90
Previous : 638.50

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *July 4*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9450	Abitl Prce	$22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
1350	Agnico E	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
8680	Alt Energy	$10½	10⅛	10½	
8500	Alta Nat	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
100	Algoma St	$15	15	15	
158	A Barick	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34394	Atco I f	$9⅛	9	9	
104028	BCED	390	380	390	— 5
1247	BP Canada	$27¾	27¾	27¾	
6051	Bank BC	345	340	340	— 5
34833	Bank N S	$16	15⅞	16	
1800	Baton	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
2100	Bonanza R	155	155	155	— 5
18	Bralorne	150	150	150	— 5
9300	Bramalea	$23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
108	Branda M	$8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24152	BCFP	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11510	BC Res	131	130	130	— 5
15159	BC Phone	$27	26⅞	27	
350	Brunswk	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1300	Budd Can	$36	35½	36	
73329	CAE	$13	12½	13	+ ½
480	CCL A	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
490	CCL B f	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
1900	Cad Frv	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
3900	Campeau f	$28⅝	28½	28½	
13587	C Nor West	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
49612	C Packrs	$19	17⅝	18⅞	+ ⅞
200	Can Trust	$50½	50½	50½	
34540	CI Bk Com	$18⅛	18	18	
12117	CTire A f	$15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2450	C Util B	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
400	Caro	$22½	22¼	22½	
200	Celanese	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
700	Centrl Tr	$20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
4450	Cineplex	$21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
3043	C Distb A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
33400	CDistb B f	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
885	CTL Bank	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2800	Coseka R	100	100	100	
2300	Conrad A	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5000	Crownx	$32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	+ ½
2000	Czar Res	139	135	139	+ 4
700	Denison A p	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
1300	Denison B f	$6½	6½	6½	
21800	Dickenson A f	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
14200	Dickenson B	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4640	Dofasco	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
1500	Donohue	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
29100	Du Pont A	$36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅞
48000	Dylex A	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
1500	Eichorn X	$12	12	12	+ ¼
2800	Equity Svr	425	425	425	
1550	C Falcon C	$18½	18½	18½	
19710	Ficnbrdge	$21	20⅞	21	
14600	Fed Ind A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
280	F City Fin	$15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
1332	Gendis A	$20½	20½	20½	
72200	Geac Comp	$5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
500	Gibraltar	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
7450	Goldcorp f	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
300	Graft G	$22	22	22	— ⅛
5500	GL Forest	$25	25	25	
200	Greyhnd	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
9500	Hawker	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
114	Hayes D	$15	15	15	— ⅛
8400	Hees Intl	$35⅛	35	35	— ½
125	Hollinger f	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
744	H Bay Co	$29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
41875	Imasco	$36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ¼
1300	Indal	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4300	Inland Gas	$12½	12½	12½	
14108	I Corona o	$19⅞	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
111280	Intl Thom	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
2229	Inter Pipe	$43⅛	43	43	— ¼
11	Iesco	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
27400	Jannock	$26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
100	Kelsey H	$25½	25½	25½	
10370	Labatt	$22¾	22½	22¾	
200	Lacana	$8½	8½	8½	
1700	LOnt Cem	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
4177	Loblaw Co	$13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
4500	Lumonics	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
18845	Magna A f	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
6000	MICC	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
16405	Mclan H X	$20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
1600	Maritime f	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3000	Merland E	180	180	180	+ 1
19963	Molson A f	$29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
50	Nabisco L	$42½	42½	42½	— ¼
30089	Noranda	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
7182	Norcen	$13½	13½	13½	
16574	Nva AltA f	$5	495	495	— 5
8626	NuWst sp A	30	28	30	+ 1
600	Oakwood	250	250	250	
14480	Omnibus o	$7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
11390	Oshawa A f	$23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
103786	Pac W Airln	$17½	16¼	17¼	+ 1
100	Pine Point	$10	10	10	+ ½
91759	Placer	$25½	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
1500	Que Sturg o	430	425	425	— 10
800	Rayrock f	$6	6	6	
7780	Redpath	$27	26⅝	26¾	
905	ReedSt I Sp	$55	55	55	
100	Rogers A	$26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
335	Roman	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3600	Sceptre	270	265	265	— 5
3000	Scotts f	$38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
26226	Sears Can	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
10210	SHL Systm	$26	26	26	
31279	Shell Can	$21	21	21	+ ¼
800	Sherritt	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
27580	Slater B f	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
11500	Southam	$25½	25⅛	25½	
12946	Spar Aero f	$25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
90265	Stelco A	$24⅝	24⅛	24¾	
2000	Sulpetro	45	43	45	
115	Teck Cor A	$23	23	23	— ½
1082	Teck B f	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
2217	Tex Can	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
30450	Thom N A	$32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
85866	Tor Dm Bk	$23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
2850	Torstar B f	$32¾	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
1250	Traders A f	$49	48½	48⅞	+ ⅞
1850	Trns Mt	$13⅛	13	13	
245959	TrnAlta UA	$28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
47233	TrCan PL	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
3742	Trimac	255	250	250	
7708	Trilon A	$33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
120	Trizec A f	$41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
30500	Turbo	49	48	49	
5000	Unicorp A f	$9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
116539	U Entprise	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
12100	Versil A f	200	190	190	— 10
1500	Vestgron	44	44	44	
1325	Wardair	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ¼
500	Westmin	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
3600	Weston	$34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
5116	Woodwd A	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛

Total sales 9,434,522 shares

Montreal *July 4*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
31859	Bank Mont	$33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
458	BombrdrA	$21½	21¼	21½	
14080	BombrdrB	$21	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
800	CB Pak	$27⅞	27	27	— ⅛
125450	Cascades	$16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
970	CIL	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
15550	ConBath	$23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
3753	DomTxtA	$22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
5350	MntTrst	$13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
90679	NatBk Cda	$27⅛	26⅞	27	
13535	Noverco	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
39740	Power Corp	$19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅛
18089	Provigo	$22⅛	21⅞	22	— ¼
300	RollandA	$29½	29	29½	+ ¼
21365	Royal Bank	$32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
12250	SteinbrgA	$43¾	43	43	— ½

Total Sales 3,257,000 shares.

SHERIDAN MORLEY
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY
WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM
OF THE LONDON THEATER

...ner on Tour Looking for a Few Answers

...y Samuel Abt
...tional Herald Tribune

...JENTIN-EN-YVE-...rance — The 209 other ...e Tour de France set off ...e race, but Alexi Grewal ... making a journey into ...

...rs after he won the gold ...the bicycle road race at ...ic Games in Los Ange-...l no longer yearns for ... even competition. "I ...d the glory one bit," he ...interview. "Then when I ..., I found it empty. It just ...vant more."

...ks ago he was ready to ...sional racing. "What am ...is for?" he remembered ...e rode in Tour d'Armor-...e-up in Brittany for the ...ance. A month shy of his ...day, Grewal could not ... own question.

...lly I felt fine, but I had ... feeling, this question-...xplained as he fiddled ...ycle before the start of ...e France. To everybody ...world's most important ...e, but to Grewal that ...ugh. "I realized it was ...ce instead of something ...grow with," he said. "I ...vasn't going to bring me ...ind."

...nad nothing to do with ...ted as he measured the ...ngle of his bicycle sad-...dn't really matter how ...n my bike. That wasn't ...ake me happy.

...ided to drop out of the ...norique on the next-to-...Ten minutes after the ...over, I went to a tele-...h at the side of the road ...s and called some peo-... United States — my ...est friend, my father. I ... have enough money to ...phoned them and told ...me back." His parents, ...vorced, both live in As-...rado, Grewal's home ...

... talked and talked. I was ...afraid to just drop cy-... in the end they con-...to try again, that I was ...gated to the people who ...rted me.

...e I am. I'll do the Tour ...nd I know I'll find out ...hould keep racing. If I ... it, that's the end of ...

...sical reasons, Grewal ...o dropping racing last ... he won the Olympic ...ned with the Panasonic ... Netherlands and was touted as the climber the team lacked. A few races in early spring of 1985 left him sick and weak, his usual 154 pounds (69.8 kilograms) down to 143 on his 6-foot-2 (1.88-meter) frame.

He was riding in last year's Tour of Spain, his first major race as a professional, when he had to withdraw in the second week. Team doctors ordered a liver biopsy, which was said to indicate hepatitis. At first it was feared that his racing days were over.

"I went home to the States and was cured in four days," Grewal said as he fitted tires to his bicycle frame. "Back home the doctors diagnosed my trouble as malaria and fixed me right up." How had he contracted malaria? "From a mosquito," he deadpanned.

In any case, he celebrated his return by winning what he called the Tour of Crested Butte, Colorado, a three-day race, last September.

Grewal's career has often been marked by problems. He suffers from asthma and was winning the 1984 Coors Classic in Colorado when he was expelled and suspended because an herbal-compound pill he had taken for asthma was found to contain a substance illegal in cycling. The ruling was reversed quickly on appeal and he went on to ride soon afterward in the Olympics.

As Grewal tells it, his problems are not solely physical. He admits, for example, that he quit high school in 1978 just weeks short of graduation. "I was wasting my time. All I learned was that I didn't want to go." His parents, he said, did not object strenuously. "My parents were getting a divorce and trying to survive in Aspen. That kept them busy."

The illness last year in Europe changed his thinking, he said. "Getting back to form has been an obsession to me, and when I finally got my form I was dissatisfied. I was so obsessed with good results that the rest of my life was suffering. It was almost impossible to do anything else."

Grewal appears to enjoy his reputation as an eccentric loner, a description not everybody agrees with. One person who speaks highly of him is Bernard Thévenet, a 37-year-old Frenchman who won the Tour de France twice in the 1970s and now coaches the R.M.O. team. Grewal rode with R.M.O. late this spring on a release from his American team, 7-Eleven.

"He was well-integrated into our team," Thévenet said. "He worked well with us, helped one of our riders win the climber's jersey in the Midi Libre race. Grewal doesn't speak much French and that was a barrier but he got along well with us.

"I think his reputation as a pig-headed kid is unfair. He's a nice boy."

Grewal rode three races with R.M.O., a minor French team in its first year of operation. "I rode with R.M.O. because it was the only team that would take me," he admitted. "I was 10th in the Midi Libre, won the mountains prize in the Tour of Luxembourg and then dropped out of the Tour d'Armorique."

In the Tour de France, he ranked 153d at the start of Monday's stage.

"In a way this is just a job," he said, speaking of 7-Eleven, the first U.S. team to ride in the tour. "I'm not really close to anybody on the team. They're all pretty good guys, but I just don't get close to them. I haven't had much fun with them."

The people he does have fun with, he said, are his brothers, Ranjit, 22, and Rishi, 19. Grewal's father, a Sikh, came to the United States from India.

"The only time I've had a lot of fun was when I went out in the wilderness with my brothers," he continued. The three went into the Zircle Wilderness near Steamboat Springs, Colorado, last October and spent five days riding mountain bicycles, living in one tent "and cooking whenever we felt like eating, which wasn't much."

Grewal said he thought often about returning to the wilderness, any wilderness, perhaps enrolling in an Outward Bound program or another survival school, "one in the desert, another in the mountains.

"I'll know in a few weeks whether I'll be going," he said. "It depends on this race. Some people have goals in the Tour de France of winning a stage. My goal is to find out whether I'm not tortured if I'm doing bad, not dissatisfied if I'm doing well."

Barbara Ball

Alexi Grewal: "What am I doing this for?"

Braves Lose Despite Horner's 4 Homers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Bob Horner became the eighth player in major-league history to hit four home runs in a nine-inning game Sunday, but it wasn't enough as the Atlanta Braves lost to the Montreal Expos, 11-8.

Horner, who has 17 home runs on the year, hit bases-empty shots in the second, fourth and ninth innings and a three-run homer in the fifth. His first three came off Andy McGaffigan, the last off Jeff Reardon. He fouled out against Tim Burke in the seventh.

But as Horner went into the record book, Atlanta pitchers went to pieces (loser Zane Smith allowed eight runs in four innings, Jeff Dedmon two runs in two and Paul Assenmacher one in two). Montreal got home runs from Andre Dawson, Mitch Webster and Al Newman and scored six runs in the fifth inning for a 10-2 lead.

The last player to hit four homers in a game was Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt on April 17, 1976, in a 10-inning game. The last to hit four in a nine-inning game was San Francisco's Willie Mays on April 30, 1961.

"In my wildest dreams I would never have expected to do anything like that," said Horner, who had never hit more than two homers in a game. "I had a good week today.

"The home run pitches were a fastball, two breaking balls and a fastball," Horner said. "It's just one of those things that happens and you can't explain it. I certainly don't expect that to happen again anytime soon.

"Of course I wish we had won the game, but it's a day in my career as a ballplayer that I'll never forget."

Webster, who had five hits, singled twice in the fifth and homered in the seventh for Montreal's last run. Dawson's home run plated two of the fifth-inning runs and Newman hit his first major-league homer in a three-run fourth.

Giants 8, Cardinals 3: In San Francisco, Steve Carlton's debut ended in the fourth inning, but the Giants rallied for six runs in the eighth to down St. Louis. Carlton, 41, gave up eight hits and three earned runs his 3⅓ innings. He left trailing, 3-0, but San Francisco narrowed it to 3-2 before scoring six times in the eighth on a single, two sacrifice flies, a squeeze bunt and a two-run double error by Cardinal catcher Mike Heath.

Phillies 12, Reds 5: In Philadelphia, pinch-hitter Jeff Stone doubled and homered in the third to highlight an eight-run rally that

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

crushed Cincinnati. Philadelphia had seven extra-base hits in the inning, tying the major-league record; six teams, three in each league, share the mark.

Mets 5, Astros 3: In New York, Sid Fernandez scattered six hits over 6⅔ innings to become the National League's first 11-game winner. Fernandez (11-2) won his sixth straight start. Kevin Mitchell hit a bases-empty homer off Mark Knudson in the seventh; Howard Johnson's two-run shot in the eighth gave the Mets a 5-1 lead.

Padres 2, Cubs 1: In San Diego, Marvell Wynne hit a home run in the first inning and Garry Templeton delivered a sacrifice fly in the fourth to spark the Padres. Winner Andy Hawkins went 7⅔ innings, the first time in his last four starts he has lasted past the sixth.

Dodgers 4, Pirates 3: In Los Angeles, rookie Jeff Hamilton broke a 3-3 tie with an RBI single in the sixth as the Dodgers ended a string of nine straight losses in one-run games. The triumph was only the third for Los Angeles in its last 15 outings.

Indians 5, Royals 0: In the American League, in Cleveland, Andre Thornton had an RBI single in the third and Tony Bernazard doubled a run home in the seventh to spur the Indians to their seventh straight victory and send Kansas City to a club-record ninth consecutive road loss. Cleveland added three runs in the eighth on run-scoring singles by Pat Tabler, Brett Butler and Cory Snyder.

Tigers 5, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Dave Bergman drove in two runs with a single and a double to help Detroit snap a three-game skid and end a Texas winning streak at four.

Angels 8, Blue Jays 2: In Toronto, Gary Pettis and Wally Joyner had RBI doubles in the fifth and Bobby Grich hit a three-run pinch-hit homer in the ninth as California trimmed the Blue Jays. Kirk McCaskill struck out nine in recording his sixth complete game of the year and his seventh victory in his last eight decisions.

Red Sox 7, Mariners 3: In Boston, Tom Seaver, making his second appearance for the Red Sox, pitched seven solid innings and won the 308th game of his career, allowing four hits and an unearned run. Seattle's Jim Presley hit a two-run home run off Joe Sambito in the eighth inning to make it 4-3, but Marc Sullivan hit a three-run homer off Mark Langston in the bottom of the eighth.

White Sox 5, Yankees 2: In Chicago, Julio Cruz and John Cangelosi singled home runs in a three-run second that started the White Sox past New York. Winner Floyd Bannister pitched three-hit ball over the first 5⅔ innings.

Orioles 1, Twins 0: In Minneapolis, Fred Lynn homered off Neal Heaton in the fifth to support Ken Dixon, who combined with Don Aase on a three-hitter. Dixon won for the first time since June 8, and Aase collected his major league-leading 22d save of the year.

A's 6, Brewers 3: In Milwaukee, Alfredo Griffin broke a 3-3 tie with a seventh-inning single to help the A's end a seven-game losing streak. José Rijo, scattering nine hits over 8⅔ innings, broke a personal five-game losing streak. *(AP, UPI)*

Bob Horner

Becker a Prize Pupil of Tough-and-Tumble School

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England — So here we are in one of the cathedrals of sport, a joint so stuffy most folks in the preferred pews only relax on command. We are at Center Court at Wimbledon, and suddenly comes a moment that all but causes the Duke of Kent to spill his chips over Baroness von Wechmar.

The teen-ager from the Vince Lombardi School of Tennis has just bounced off his belly and flicked the damndest winner seen anywhere in many a fortnight. From his knees, Boris Becker has kayoed the best player in the world.

Becker would need a couple of more swings to make his Wimbledon men's singles defense official on Sunday, but this little stab was the staggering blow. Ivan Lendl was out on his feet.

After Becker had served 15 aces and fought back from what seemed fourth-set inevitability, after Lendl had played well at times but also gagged on a few important points, the scene was what it should have been: Becker crash-landing on grass.

Becker may rip up the wood and redo his bedroom floor in sod. In addition to grooving a frightening serve on grass, he has become comfortable with the sort of up-down punishment Lombardi inflicted on his troops in pro football training camp. Becker will dive on rugs less hallowed than this one, and for points far less important.

But what it seemed like on this point, for an instant or so, was that he had overshot the landing strip. Anticipating that Lendl's shot would be down the line, Becker launched himself to intercept. Instead, the ball kissed the net and dropped a few feet in front of where Becker was sprawled.

No problem.

Becker spun up to his knees and around, got his racket on the ball and dumped it back over the net and into the open court. Bouncing, booming, battling: Becker had done it again.

In the final he took his trademark dive only that once. Two more points and he was jumping in victory; 10 more minutes and he was dropping the top of the championship trophy near the feet of the Duchess of Kent (Lendl may have muttered to himself about the tardiness of that unforced error).

Wimbledon did a lovely job with the courts all tournament long, but seemed to get the seeds cockeyed. Lendl deserved to be ranked No. 1 in the world; *still* does, *in fact*. *But* nobody told the computer that gave him top billing here that his pre-Wimbledon success had been on everything but grass.

By the same screwy logic, Becker was seeded fourth. This was one of the few times the top-seeded player's beating the No. 4 would have been an upset.

Lendl had prepared for Wimbledon with a passion. He was determined to alter his style enough to beat Becker at Becker's game. By doing that, if he chose, Lendl could then take a spade, dig a small hole off to the side of the net post and bury the "choke" label.

Maybe next year. Maybe never.

Maybe not as long as Becker, eight years his junior, can hoist a racket high over that strawberry-blond hair, rise off the ground just before the moment of impact and bombard the service boxes with bullets.

What Becker does should be called something other than serve. That's too dainty a term. Men in bow ties with towels over their arm serve; men in the infancy of lawn tennis, a century ago, served.

Becker belts.

He is the charm, and the harm, of tennis. When Becker is on a roll, other players might as well bring a pet along to walk from one side of the court to the other. They won't even get a racket on his 156-mph (251-kph) stuff.

Unfortunately, belting Boris can turn into boring Boris. If Roger Clemens were to strike out 20 opponents each night, Bostonians might opt for opera every third start.

"The problem is that Boris just takes a crack at my [second serve]," Lendl said. "Virtually every time I missed the first serve, he took a big crack at the second.

"I would love to do the same on his, but I can't do it with the way he *is serving at the moment.... He* takes a lot of chances here with his second serve. He goes for them. He knows that if he double faults, it does not really matter that much because he is going to have two more big ones.

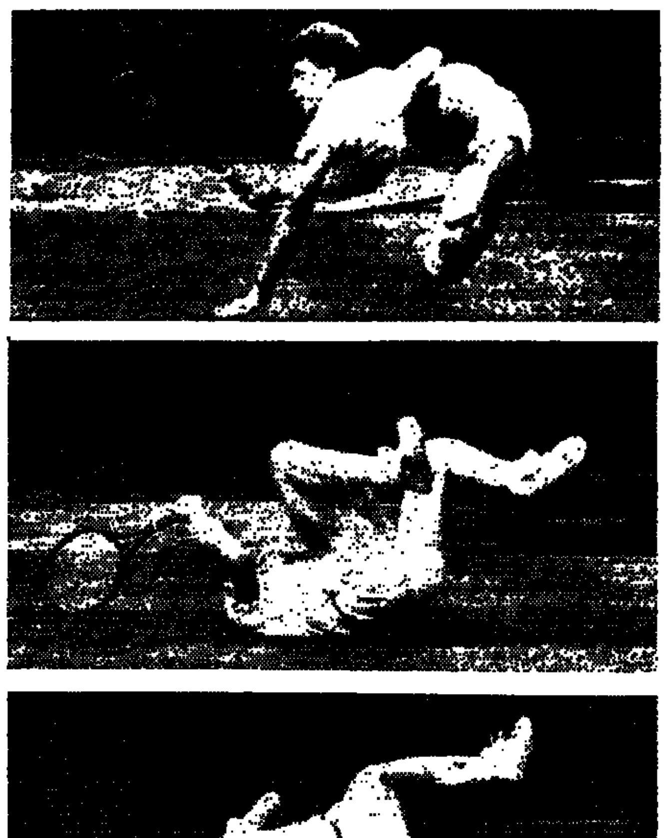
"Your chances of returning the big ones on other surfaces are better than here. Therefore, there is so much pressure on my first serve."

In the first game of the second set, Becker served aces eight, nine and 10; his 13th fetched victory in the seventh game.

When he broke Lendl in the eighth game, Becker got lucky. A shot glanced off the net and stayed in. "*Zugabe!*" shouted a countryman; the man next to me in the cheap seats said that meant encore, which wasn't necessary. Soon Lendl was hitting long on game point.

"Very disappointed," said Lendl. "Very tired."

In the matches immediately before the final, Lendl had been taken to five sets by a couple of players regarded as pugs everywhere but on grass. He had his chances to go at least 15 rounds with the champion, but Becker kept charging off the ropes. Or the ground.



Adam Stoltman/The Associated Press

Boris Becker: Bouncing, booming, battling.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Americans Break Two Track Records

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Jackie Joyner of the United States set a world heptathlon record by finishing with 7,148 points at the Goodwill Games here Monday night. Her total, the first over 7,000 points, bettered the 6,946 set in May 1984 by East German Sabine Paetz.

Meanwhile, at a track and field meet in Helsinki, American Tom Petranoff established a world-best 85.38 meters (280 feet, 1½ inches) with the new javelin. The previous best mark with the new javelin, designed to hit the ground well under 100 meters, was the 83.68 set by Viktor Yevsukov of the Soviet Union. *(AFP, AP)*

Russian Weightlifter Sets World Mark

MOSCOW (AFP) — Weightlifter Leonid Taranenko set a world record for jerk and snatch in the over-110 kilogram (242½-pound) category by totaling 467.5 kilograms late Sunday at the national championships in Lipetsk, Tass reported.

Taranenko bettered by 2.5 kilograms the mark set by compatriot Alexander Gunyashev at Reims, France, on June 1, 1984.

O'Grady Registers First PGA Victory

Don Haley/AP

O'Grady: Rising molecules.

CROMWELL, Connecticut (AP) — Mac O'Grady shot a course-record 62 and then beat Roger Maltbie on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to win the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

Playing under the appeal of a six-week suspension, O'Grady missed a four-foot birdie putt in the playoff, but Maltbie blew a three-footer for par, giving O'Grady his first career victory on the PGA tour.

O'Grady finished with an eagle, eight birdies and a bogey for a 15-under-par 269 total on the par-71, 6,786-yard Tournament Players Club course. The former record of 63 was set by Peter Jacobsen and Mark O'Meara in 1984 and matched by David Lundstrom in 1985.

Maltbie had a final-round 66. O'Meara, Scott Hoch and Paul Azinger finished in a three-way tie for third at 12 under.

O'Grady has been embroiled in a running feud with Deane Beman, the tour commissioner, since the 1984 USF&G Classic in New Orleans when O'Grady allegedly verbally abused a tournament worker. O'Grady is appealing the subsequent suspension and a $5,000 fine.

"There are times when you spread your wings and your molecules rise higher than they ever have before," said O'Grady, who needed 17 attempts before finally qualifying for the tour. "For the dreamers of the world, the people whose spirits have been fragmented along the yellow-brick road, this is a day I share with them."

...OREBOARD

Baseball

...s Line Scores

...RICAN LEAGUE

... 000 000 000—0 4 1
... 001 000 12x—5 11 2
...anberry (8) and Quirk; Con-...o. W—Candiotti, 7-4. L—Leon-...

... 000 010 000—1 7 0
... 000 000 000—0 2 0
...(9) and Dempsey; Heaton and Salas. W—Dixon, 7-7. L—Heaton, 3-7. Sv—Aase (22). HR—Baltimore, Lynn (13).

New York	200 000 000—2	4	0
Chicago	031 000 01x—5	10	0

Drabek, Shirley (2), Fisher (8) and Wynegar, Hassey (8); Bannister, Schmidt (6), James (8) and Fisk. W—Bannister, 5-4. L—Drabek 0-2. Sv—James (13). HR—New York, Winfield (13).

Oakland	000 300 300—6	7	0
Milwaukee	003 000 000—3	9	0

Rijo, Ontiveros (9) and Willard; Leary, Plesac (7), Clear (8) and Moore. W—Rijo, 3-7. L—Leary, 6-8. Sv—Ontiveros (7).

Seattle	000 010 020—3	7	2
Boston	100 002 13x—7	6	2

Langston and S.Bradley; Seaver, Sambito (8), Stanley (8) and Sullivan. W—Seaver, 4-6. L—Langston, 9-6. Sv—Stanley (14). HRs—Seattle, Presley (18). Boston, Armas (4), Sullivan (1).

California	010 000 005—6	13	0
Toronto	000 010 001—2	6	2

McCaskill and Boone; Lamp, Eichhorn (5), Caudill (8), Clarke (9) and Whitt. W—McCaskill, 9-5. L—Lamp, 2-5. HR—California, Grich (4).

Detroit	010 300 001—5	6	0
Texas	001 000 010—2	7	0

Tanana, Hernandez (8) and Lowry; Witt, Williams (9) and Slaught. W—Tanana, 8-4. L—Witt, 4-7. HRs—Detroit, Lowry (1). Texas, Fletcher (1), Ward (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	211 001 000—5	5	2
Philadelphia	100 000 83x—12	10	1

Price, Power (3), Terry (6), Willis (8) and Butera; Toliver, Hume (4), Tekulve (7) and Reynolds. W—Tekulve, 3-1. L—Price, 1-2. HRs—Philadelphia, Roenicke (4), Stone (3).

Houston	000 000 102—3	10	1
New York	021 000 20x—5	11	0

Knudson, Andersen (4), Lopez (6), DiPino (7) and Mizerock, Ashby (6); Fernandez, Sisk (7), McDowell (9) and Hearn. W—Fernandez, 11-2. L—Knudson, 0-3. HRs—New York, Mitchell (5), Johnson (4).

Montreal	001 360 100—11	16	1
Atlanta	010 150 001—8	14	1

McGaffigan, Burke (5), Reardon (8) and Fitzgerald; Smith, Dedmon (5), Assenmacher (7), Garber (9) and Virgil. W—Burke, 6-2. L—Smith, 7-9. Sv—Reardon (19). HRs—Montreal, Newman (1), Dawson (13), Webster (5). Atlanta, Horner 4 (17).

Chicago	000 001 000—1	5	0
San Diego	100 100 00x—2	7	0

Sanderson, Hoffman (6), Smith (8) and Davis; Hawkins, Gossage (8) and Kennedy. W—Hawkins, 6-6. L—Sanderson, 3-6. Sv—Gossage (15). HR—San Diego, Wynne (4).

Pittsburgh	000 120 000—3	5	0
Los Angeles	201 001 00x—4	9	0

Sauveur, Winn (3), Robinson (7) and Ortiz; Honeycutt, Niedenfuer (7), Howell (9) and Trevino. W—Honeycutt, 5-4. L—Winn, 1-3. Sv—Howell (5).

St. Louis	002 100 000—3	10	3
San Francisco	000 000 26x—8	8	1

Cox, Worrell (8), Dayley (8) and Heath; Carlton, M.Davis (4), Minton (7), Garrelts (8) and Melvin, Brenly (6). W—Garrelts, 7-7. L—Cox, 2-7.

...eague Leaders

...RICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
	73	273	51	102	.374
	82	347	56	118	.340
	81	353	62	120	.340
	66	242	43	82	.339
	80	322	52	108	.335
	74	268	33	89	.332
	76	269	37	86	.320
	58	203	37	65	.320
	74	276	56	88	.319
	81	325	53	100	.308

...derson, New York, 75; Puck-..., 62; Phillips, Oakland, 58; ...ola, 56; Mattingly, New York, ...

...co, Oakland, 48; Barfield, To-...r, California, 61; Presley, Se-...oronto, 59; Hrbek, Minnesota, ...

...t, Minnesota, 120; Mattingly, ... Rice, Boston, 108; Fernandez, ...coppa, Boston, 102.

...g, Boston, 28; Mattingly, New ..., Boston, 23; Barrett, Boston, ...on, New York, 22.

..., Seattle, 6; 7 are tied with 5. ...Barfield, Toronto, 21; Canseco, ...rbek, Minnesota, 19; Joyner, ...4 are tied with 18.

... R. Henderson, New York, 49; ...ago, 36; Griffin, Oakland, 20; ...ore, 20; Moseby, Toronto, 19; ...tle, 19.

...CHING (8 decisions)

...aston Pct./ERA: Clemens, ...,2.34; Rasmussen, New York, ...rom, Cleveland, 9-2, .818, 3.97; ...7-2, .778, 2.98; Nieves, Milwau-...71.

...emens, Boston, 133; Higuera, ...4; M. Witt, California, 112; ...fornia, 112; Morris, Detroit, ...

... Baltimore, 22; Righetti, New ...ndez, Detroit, 17; Harris, Tex-...y, Boston, 14.

...IONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
	80	316	54	108	.342
	67	248	33	84	.339
	73	291	49	97	.333
	68	268	46	87	.325
	77	306	43	97	.317
	80	295	38	93	.315
	75	246	32	75	.305
	75	261	32	79	.303
	68	250	29	75	.300
	76	289	48	85	.294

..., San Diego, 54; Murphy, At-...s, Montreal, 49; Hayes, Phila-...ooks, Montreal, 46; Schmidt, ...6.

...dt, Philadelphia, 58; Carter, ...Horner, Atlanta, 55; C. Davis, ... 53; Parker, Cincinnati, 51.

... San Diego, 108; Raines, Mon-...os Angeles, 97; Bass, Houston, ...Chicago, 89.

...es, Philadelphia, 25; Dunston, ...2. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 22; ...d, 20; Strawberry, New York, ...

...non, St. Louis, 7; Raines, Mon-...el, Philadelphia, 6; Brooks, ...Gee, St. Louis, 5; Moreno, At-...

...G. Davis, Houston, 17; Horner, ...Marshall, Los Angeles, 17; ...delphia, 16; Parker, Cincin-...s. Los Angeles, 15.

...s: Coleman, St. Louis, 55; ...31, 38; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 35; ...geles, 31; Doran, Houston, 27.

...CHING (8 decisions)

...mine Pct./ERA: McDowell, ..., .875, 2.12; Fernandez, New ...2.89; Ojeda, New York, 9-2, .818, ...ew York, 8-2, .800, 3.18; Gooden, ...1, .769, 2.58.

...ott, Houston, 151; Valenzuela, ...5; Z. Smith, Atlanta, 101; Goo-... 98; Welch, Los Angeles, 97. ...don, Montreal, 19; D. Smith, ...ossage, San Diego, 15; Le. S-... 13; Worrell, St. Louis, 13.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	52	28	.650	—
Cleveland	43	35	.551	8
New York	45	37	.549	8
Baltimore	42	38	.525	10
Toronto	43	40	.518	10½
Milwaukee	40	39	.506	11½
Detroit	39	41	.488	13

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	44	37	.543	—
California	43	37	.538	½
Kansas City	37	44	.457	7
Chicago	36	43	.456	7
Minnesota	35	46	.432	9
Seattle	35	48	.422	10
Oakland	31	52	.373	14

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	55	22	.714	—
Montreal	44	34	.564	11½
Philadelphia	38	40	.487	17½
St. Louis	33	46	.418	23
Chicago	32	46	.410	23½
Pittsburgh	32	46	.410	23½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	45	37	.549	—
Houston	43	38	.531	1½
San Diego	42	39	.519	2½
Atlanta	41	40	.506	3½
Cincinnati	35	43	.449	8
Los Angeles	36	45	.444	8½

Goodwill Games

(In Moscow)

BASKETBALL

Women

Bulgaria 79, Czechoslovakia 52
United States 91, Brazil 70
Soviet Union 63, Yugoslavia 52

SWIMMING

MEN

100 backstroke: Igor Polyansky, USSR, 56.02.

1,500 freestyle: Vladimir Salnikov, USSR, 15 minutes, 10.87 seconds.

800 freestyle relay: United States-A (Paul Robinson, Sean Killion, Randy Everett, John Witchel), 7:21.75.

100 freestyle: Nikolai Evseyev, USSR, 50.74

200 butterfly: Melvin Stewart, U.S., 2:00.83.

WOMEN

100 backstroke: Carmen Bunaciu, Romania, 1:02.63.

800 freestyle relay: United States-B (Paige Zemina, Julia Gorman, Kathy Coffin, Andrea Hayes), 8:10.49.

100 freestyle: Angel Myers, U.S., 56.48.

100 butterfly: Kelly Davies, U.S., 2:12.49

TRACK AND FIELD

MEN

Decathlon

100: Ulrich Rikke, East Germany, 10.60 seconds, 952 points. Long jump: Ens Peterson, East Germany, 25 feet, 7¼ inches, 1,010 points. Shot put: Alexander Apaichev, USSR, 51-4½, 830 points. Pole vault: Tim Bright, U.S., 17-8½, 1,035 points. Discus: Uwe Freimuth, East Germany, 160 feet, 3 inches, 846 points.

110 hurdles: Greg Foster, U.S., 13.25.

Discus: Romas Ubartas, USSR, 220-2.

Javelin: Tom Petranoff, U.S., 273-10.

WOMEN

Heptathlon: 100 hurdles: Jackie Joyner, U.S., 12.85 seconds, 1,147 points. High jump: Jackie Joyner, U.S., and Marianna Maslennikova, USSR, 6 feet, 2 inches, 1,080 points. Shot put: Sabille Thiele, East Germany, 52-6, 928 points. 200: Jackie Joyner, U.S., 23.00 seconds, 1,079 points. Long jump: Jackie Joyner, U.S., 23 feet, 1,176 points. Javelin—Lorisa Nikitina, USSR, 172-4, 909 points. Winner: Jackie Joyner, U.S., 7,148 points (world record).

100: Evelyn Ashford, U.S., 10.91.

800: Lyubov Gurina, USSR, 1:57.52.

3,000: Mariana Stanescu, Romania, 8:38.83.

10-kilometer walk: Kerry Saxby, Australia, 45 minutes 8.13 seconds.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Men

Individual swimming: Vakhtang Yagorashvili, USSR, 1,332 points. Team swimming: Soviet Union, 3,872 points. Individual leader, three events: Vakhtang Yagorashvili, USSR, and Igor Shvarts, USSR, 3,304 points. Team leader, three events: Soviet Union, 9,699 points.

Women

Individual swimming: Andrea Tolok, Hungary, 1,196 points. Team swimming: Hungary, 3,424 points. Individual leader, three events: Tatyana Chernetskaya, USSR, 3,276 points. Team leader, three events: Poland, 9,236 points.

VOLLEYBALL

Women

Peru def. East Germany, 3-0
Japan def. Czechoslovakia, 3-0

Cycling

Tour de France

FOURTH STAGE
(Lievin to Evreux)
(243 Kilometers/151 Miles)

1. Pello Ruiz-Cabestany, Spain, 6:57:05
2. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, 2 seconds behind
3. Mathieu Hermans, Netherlands, same time
4. Joseph Lieckens, Belgium, s.t.
5. Franck Hoste, Belgium, s.t.
6. Jean Phillippe Van den Brande, Belgium, s.t.
7. Jörg Müller, Switzerland, s.t.
8. Marc Gomez, France, s.t.
9. Francesco Rossignoli, Italy, s.t.
10. Peter Stevenhaagen, Netherlands, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Dominique Gaigne, France, 15:57:06
2. Thierry Marie, France, 6 seconds behind
3. Charles Mottet, France, 9 seconds
4. Laurent Fignon, France, 13 seconds
5. Yvon Madiot, France, 26 seconds
6. Eric Boyer, France, 29 seconds
7. Eric Maechler, Switzerland, 52 seconds
8. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, 53 seconds
9. Stephen Roche, Ireland, 57 seconds
10. Bruno Leali, Italy, 1:02

Tennis

Wimbledon Results

BOYS

Singles Final

Eduardo Velez (4), Mexico, def. Javier Sanchez (3), Spain, 6-3, 7-5.

Doubles Final

Tomas Carbonell, Spain, and Petr Korda, Czechoslovakia, def. Shane Barr, Australia, and Hubert Karrasch, Canada, 6-1, 6-1.

GIRLS

Singles Final

Natalia Zvereva, Soviet Union, def. Leila Meskhi, Soviet Union, 2-6, 6-2, 9-7.

Doubles Final

Michelle Jaggard and Lisa O'Neil, Australia, def. Leila Meskhi and Natalia Zvereva, Soviet Union, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (4-7), 6-4.

MEN

Over-35 Doubles Final

Marty Riessen-Sherwood Stewart (1), U.S., def. Colin Dibley, Australia, and Jaime Fillol, Chile (2), 6-3, 6-4.

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the Hartford Open, which ended Sunday on the 6,786-yard, par-71 Tournament Players Club course in Cromwell, Connecticut (x-won on first hole of sudden-death playoff):

x-Mac O'Grady, $126,000	71-69-67-62—269
Roger Maltbie, 75,600	66-67-70-66—269
Scott Hoch, 36,400	71-66-68-67—272
Mark O'Meara, 36,400	69-72-64-67—272
Paul Azinger, 36,400	67-70-66-69—272
Tom Watson, 23,450	65-67-70-71—273
Tim Simpson, 23,450	64-66-74-69—273
Curtis Strange, 23,450	71-69-65-68—273
John Cook, 18,900	68-69-69-68—274
Chip Beck, 18,900	66-73-65-70—274
Mike Donald, 18,900	69-68-68-69—274
Dan Forsman, 13,300	65-68-72-70—275
Denis Watson, 13,300	66-71-73-66—275
M. Calcavecchia, 13,300	70-69-70-66—275
John Mahaffey, 13,300	67-71-67-68—275
David Lundstrom, 13,300	69-70-67-69—275
Jim Dent, 8,820	68-69-67-72—276
Gary Hallberg, 8,820	72-67-67-70—276
Jim Gallagher, 8,820	71-68-72-65—276
Clarence Rose, 8,820	69-71-68-68—276
Scott Simpson, 8,820	68-67-72-69—276
Dan Pohl, 8,820	69-72-67-68—276
Kenny Knox, 5,810	66-69-67-75—277
Mike McCullough, 5,810	67-73-67-70—277
Mike Hurlbert, 5,810	69-72-68-68—277
Mark Hayes, 5,810	70-68-73-66—277
David Edwards, 5,810	69-71-71-66—277
Tom Kite, 4,355	68-69-69-72—278
D.A. Weibring, 4,355	68-71-70-69—278
Ronnie Black, 4,355	69-69-71-69—278
Lee Trevino, 4,355	70-70-70-68—278
Loren Roberts, 4,355	69-72-69-68—278
Brian Claar, 4,355	69-72-68-69—278
John Adams, 4,355	70-69-69-70—278
Peter Jacobsen, 3,145	73-68-67-71—279
Howard Twitty, 3,145	72-67-69-71—279
Corey Pavin, 3,145	69-69-70-71—279
Steve Jones, 3,145	71-69-70-69—279
Steve Pate, 3,145	69-69-72-69—279
Mark Pfeil, 3,145	70-70-70-69—279
Jodie Mudd, 3,145	71-70-68-70—279
Lon Hinkle, 2,045	70-71-68-71—280
Billy Pierot, 2,045	73-69-68-70—280
Russ Cochran, 2,045	71-70-70-69—280
L. Thompson, 2,045	69-73-69-69—280
Eduardo Romero, 2,045	74-66-71-69—280
Fuzzy Zoeller, 2,045	68-73-74-65—280

Basketball

World Championships

(In Spain)

Group A (Zaragoza)

Spain 128, South Korea 73
Greece 87, France 84

Group B (Ferrol)

Soviet Union 129, Cuba 87
Israel 95, Angola 75

Group C (Malaga)

United States 107, China 81
West Germany 88, Ivory Coast 78

Group D (Tenerife)

Yugoslavia 131, Malaysia 81
The Netherlands 84, New Zealand 66

ART BUCHWALD

Pets Who Came to Dinner

WASHINGTON — When I rang the bell, Marge Bathurst answered it. She pulled me inside. "Shut the door. Hurry, shut the door."

"What's up?" I asked.

"I don't want the dog to get out."

"I didn't know you had a dog," I said.

"We do now. Our son Melvin brought him home from Penn State and dumped him in our laps. He said he couldn't leave Goliath on campus, and asked us to take care of him for the weekend while he went to Vancouver."

Buchwald

"When did all this happen?"

"I think it was eight months ago," she said.

Marge's husband, Jeff, came into the room. "Jeff, when did Melvin leave Goliath with us?"

"It must be 12 years by now," Jeff said.

□

Goliath, a very large sheepdog, entered the room, went over to Jeff and sniffed his pants. Then he shuffled over to me and licked my hand. Having worked up a good foam, he stuck his head into my lap.

"He likes you," Marge said.

"You can have him," Jeff told me. "I'll even give you his water dish."

Marge said. "Jeff, he can't have the dog. Goliath has only one master."

"If he means so much to him, why did he leave him behind?" I asked.

"Because," Jeff said, "he didn't want Goliath kidnapped by Nicaraguan terrorists."

"Hush," Marge said. "Goliath will hear you."

Jeff grunted. "Maybe he'll run away and find Melvin like dogs do in the Walt Disney films."

"Don't listen to him," Marge said. "He loves the dog. He walks him every night."

"At 11 o'clock," Jeff said. "Do you know why? It's the only time little kids are locked safely in their houses, so Goliath can't roll over and crush them."

Marge said defensively, "Melvin would never own a mean dog."

□

Jeff said, "Forget the dog for a minute. Tell him about the mice."

"We're having a problem with Goliath because Melvin's sister Holly left five mice with us when she went to Newport for the summer."

"What's wrong with mice?" I asked.

Jeff said, "I'm allergic to mice."

"How can you have them in the house then?" I asked.

Marge said. "Those mice mean everything to Holly. Jeff can put up with a little allergy to keep his own daughter's pets safe from harm. Holly says she'll take them back as soon as she can find an apartment that permits animals."

□

"Did any of your other children leave their pets with you?"

Jeff replied, "Do parrots count? Because if they do, we have one in the dining room."

Marge said, "It belongs to our youngest son, Gary, and it doesn't bother anybody."

Jeff said, "I don't know what 'bother' means, but there aren't many people who can live with a bird who says 'Have a nice one' all day long."

"As I see it," I said, "you people are going to spend your entire summer pet-sitting for your children."

Jeff said, "It figures. They would die if they had to give up their animals."

Franglais Bashers Zap TV 'Zapping'

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French government has moved to head off another intrusion of franglais: the word "zapping," for switching television channels by remote control to dodge commercials.

The General Commission on Terminology, noting that this practice was gaining in France, zipped in with a homemade word for it: "saute-chaine" or channel-jump.

Among the commission's other approved contributions to the French language, announced the same day, were "télévent" for selling by telephone, "essaimage" for "spin-off" and "cubiteneur" for the allegedly English "cubitainer."

The Briefly Svelte Miss M. in 'Ruthless People'

By Thomas O'Connor
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "No," said Bette Midler, flashing her familiar sly grin, "I'm not going to tell you. It's the magic of movies." The flamboyant entertainer — who has long made comic capital out of her ample figure — was feeling coy when the subject turned to her striking, onscreen transformation from overweight to svelte in the new comedy "Ruthless People."

The film, co-starring Danny DeVito and Judge Reinhold, features Midler as the rambunctious victim of a bungled kidnapping.

[The film has had generally favorable reviews. Vincent Canby of The New York Times, for example, while saying that it "has its arid patches," picks out an early scene as "one of the delights of this mostly barren movie season" and writes that "the most irresistible thing about the characters is that they all try with such earnestness to live up to their ruthless reputations."]

"Ruthless People" follows hard on Midler's success in "Down and Out in Beverly Hills," for which she also underwent a strenuous exercise regimen to lose weight. "I'm not very disciplined," Midler said at her Beverly Hills home. "I take it off when I have to."

At the moment, the woman whose outrageously campy stage routines earned her the soubriquet "the Divine Miss M." is quite happy to be putting on weight, since the 40-year-old Midler and her husband of 18 months are expecting their first child in October. By then, she will have completed her third major film in a year, "Outrageous Fortune," a women's "buddy" picture also starring Shelley Long.

The prospect of maternity leaves Midler alternately pleased and perplexed. "Yes, it's very exciting, but it's really awful in a way, because it's kind of invasive. I was shocked when I found out babies don't always sleep at night, so they keep you up and you get really tired. Really. I couldn't believe it."

Of the acclaim that has greeted her performance as a bored nouvelle-riche matron in "Down and Out in Beverly Hills," she said, "No one is ever more surprised than I at any success." "Down and Out" reignited her stalled film career and established her as a formidable comic player.

She plays a woman even more spoiled in "Ruthless People," a production by the trio of directors — Jim Abrahams, David Zucker and Jerry Zucker — who created the popular spoof "Airplane!" She ends up, however, siding with her goodhearted, if incompetent, kidnappers against her comically diabolical husband (DeVito).

The sponsoring studio, Walt Disney pictures, hopes both "Ruthless People" and "Outrageous Fortune" will duplicate the success it has enjoyed with "Down and Out." The Paul Mazursky comedy was Disney's first R-rated movie, through the studio's new adult-oriented Touchstone Films division. Its take of more than $60 million makes it one of the year's biggest box-office hits.

Midler in "Ruthless" scene: "It's nice when someone else is the clown."

Popular since the early 1970s for her few-holds-barred records and concerts of song, dance and comedy, Midler surprised critics in 1978 — and won a best-actress Oscar nomination — with her film debut in "The Rose," a serious portrayal of a self-destructive rock singer, modeled on Janis Joplin.

The acclaim did not, however, lead lead to more dramatic roles, to her dismay. "When I was with Aaron [Russo, her manager and boyfriend during most of the 1970s], he didn't want me to do comedy," Midler recalled. "He wanted me to start out as a great dramatic actress. I thought that was a terrific career move, except that I could never follow it up. Nothing came along for years."

Until "Down and Out in Beverly Hills," her only Hollywood work was the 1980 film of her Broadway show, "Divine Madness," and her role as a Las Vegas lounge singer in 1982's aptly titled "Jinxed," which proved memorable only for Midler's much-publicized battles with her director, Don Siegel, and co-star, Ken Wahl.

"I was in a very vulnerable position then," she said, "because I had left Aaron, who had looked after me for seven years. So I threw myself into a project that I never should have gotten mixed up with.

"'Jinxed' was a traumatic experience, but I don't think it was that bad a picture." Siegel "actually cut quite sensitively. Even though he didn't like me, he didn't make me look bad." Her re-emergence this year as a film comedienne Midler credits to Mazursky, whom she did not know before he cast her opposite Richard Dreyfuss and Nick Nolte in "Down and Out."

"I thought I was going to meet some silver-haired Hollywood type, but Paul turned out to be an ex-standup comic, a guy with whom I had instant rapport. He runs a very cheerful set — jolly, in fact, to the point of mania. And that's the way to make a picture."

Although her trademark stage persona occasionally flashes in conversation (she beamed when a visitor noted her garish, green-and-yellow painted fingernails), Midler acknowledges that she is essentially serious by nature and more than a little shy.

"That's why 'Down and Out' was such a relief for me. Paul wants everyone to get in the spirit of silliness. I can generate that kind of silliness myself, in my shows, but at home I don't because I'm too beat. So it's nice when someone else is the clown and the host for a change."

Her baby will slow, though not halt, Midler's film work. "We didn't plan it," she said, speaking of herself and her husband, Martin von Haselberg, a German photographer and performance artist. "Because I'm 40, it's under-the-wire time. I expect to be very tired, very worn out and at my wits' end. So I expect not to be doing a whole lot."

That does not preclude starting preproduction work on a film she will produce for Disney with two women partners in a company called "All-Girl Productions" ("Our Motto," she said, laughing, "is, 'We Hold a Grudge'"). She plans to star in the film, a musical about Ina Rae Hutton, who led an all-woman big band during the 1930s and '40s. She would like to cast the film with well-known musicians, such as the singers Bonnie Raitt and Rickie Lee Jones. And for MGM, she wants to make a murder-mystery comedy about a woman detective who becomes a standup comic.

Midler was asked if maternity was likely to mellow her film characters, who often talk like stevedores, or her notoriously suggestive standup comedy routines.

"Do you mean am I going to remain vulgahh and crass?" she retorted, with leering mock indignation. "Well, I'm going to put my baby in boarding school as soon as possible, in a far corner of England — no, Scotland, near the heather and the Highlands, so my baby will never hear any of this.

"I don't know," she sighed. "I'm going to have to keep doing something, because that's my livelihood. Joan Rivers's child seems to be developing O.K., hasn't turned into a serial killer or anything. And Joan's much more abrasive than I."

Which means there will be no cheap motherhood jokes? "Oh, my goodness, no, I can't. Oh no, no, no," she declared, the innocence in her voice swelling. "No, everything is not to be put to commerce. Some things are precious."

She paused the requisite two beats, then turned with a familiar, sly gleam in her eye. "Gee, do you think I should?"

Thomas O'Connor, who covers arts and entertainment for the Orange County (California) Register, wrote this article for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

Singer Marian Anderson, 11 Others Cited for Art

Marian Anderson, the contralto who was once forbidden to give a concert in Washington's Constitution Hall because she was black, is among 12 artists and art patrons chosen this year to receive the U.S. National Medal of Arts. Others are the composer **Aaron Copland**, the filmmaker **Frank Capra**, the painter **Willem de Kooning**, the choreographer **Agnes de Mille**, the actress **Eva Le Gallienne**, the anthropologist **Alan Lomax**, the literary critic **Lewis Mumford**, the writer **Eudora Welty** and three arts patrons Exxon Corp., the Houston art collector **Dominique de Menil** and **Seymour H. Knox**, who founded the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo, New York. The recipients will be given their medals at a White House luncheon July 14. . . . **Jerry Lewis**, who has raised more than $500 million to fight muscular dystrophy, has been honored by the Congress of Neuromuscular Diseases in Los Angeles as the driving force behind research into some of the world's most feared illnesses.

□

Willie Nelson's Farm Aid II concert raised about $500,000 in pledges, plus about $800,000 in ticket sales — far less money than last year's Farm Aid I — and organizers of the all-day July 4 bash said the Statue of Liberty centennial was a prime suspect. Farm Aid I, staged in Illinois last September, brought in $9 million. In addition to Nelson, who opened and closed this year's show in Manor, Texas, the 75 or so acts that participated included **John Cougar Mellencamp**, **Waylon Jennings**, **Neil Young**, the **Beach Boys**, **Kris Kristofferson**, **Rita Coolidge**, **Emmylou Harris** and **Dave Mason**.

□

Denzel Washington, best known for his role in the film "A Soldier's Story," will play the South African activist **Steve Biko** in a $22-million film to be shot in Zimbabwe, the director, **Sir Richard Attenborough**, announced in Harare. Attenborough said Washington was chosen from more than 90 black actors from South Africa, independent black Africa, the West Indies, Europe and North America. **Kevin Kline** will play the South African newspaper editor **Donald Woods**, who became friends with Biko. The black nationalist leader died in police custody in 1977.

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